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EXERCISES
ON THE
RULES OF CONSTRUCTION
OF THE
SPANISH LANGUAGE;

CONSISTING OF
PASSAGES Extracted from the BEST AUTHORS,
WITH
REFERENCES
TO THE
RULES OF THE SPANISH GRAMMAR.

BY THE REVEREND
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L O N D O N;

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EXHIBIT

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SPANISH LANGUAGE



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INTRODUCTION.

THIS book is a collection of Spanish imperfect and perfect sentences, in which the rules of the Spanish Grammar are set forth by some examples, and some English sentences, to be translated into Spanish, according to the rules.

A sentence is an expression which signifies any being, action, passion, or movement of any thing; and as it is proper to begin with what is most simple, I should first shew the use of the verbs, there being no sentence without one; and in the Spanish language there being some perfect sentences composed of a verb only; as, *amaneca*, the day breaks; *anochece*, night comes on; *hiela*, it freezes, &c.

But as there are very few sentences of this kind, and most of them imply an agent, and an object to which the action or energy passes, I shall follow the order of the Grammar.

Before I begin, I shall make some preliminary observations, which may be of use to the learner.

1. In the first part of my Grammar, after the first paragraph of the third chapter, page 5, add the following one:

“Although the Spanish academy does not establish any more rules for the tone of the words, the learner should observe that almost all the words ending in *d, l, n, r, z*, should have the last syllable pronounced long; as, *caridad*, *lealtad*; *animal*, *racional*; *guardian*, *capitan*;

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amor, altar; capaz, rapaz, &c.; except *arbol, carcel, debil, cristobal, facil, simil, examen, orden, vexamen, origen, alcazar, caracter, Cadiz, and others.*"

To acquire the tone better, I recommend to the scholar to read before a well qualified master, observing his corrections, copying good Spanish books, and speaking Spanish frequently.

2. In the second part it may be observed, that a noun is the name of a thing that may be perceived by the senses or by the mind. It may be a substantive or an adjective.

The substantive may be proper, common, and abstract. The proper serves to distinguish persons, places, or particular things; as *George, Thomas, London, Madrid, January, &c.*

Common is applicable to all objects of the same kind; as, *king, queen, man, woman, house, town, &c.*

Abstract is only applicable to signify the objects of the understanding, being not perceptible by the senses; as, *hope, faith, love, goodness, vice, &c.*

The variation of the nouns is sufficiently explained in the second chapter of the second part of my Grammar, where the following paragraph was accidentally omitted:

"The variation of the genders is; as, *leon, leona; perro, perra, &c.*"

The adjectives are sufficiently explained in chap. 5. of the second part; although it is to be added, that *uno* and *ninguno*, as *bueno, malo, &c.* in the masculine termination, lose the last vowel: and that the adjective cannot stand by itself, but requires to be joined with a substantive; and when it is to be used abstractly, then it is taken substantively, and joined with the article neuter; as, *lo bueno.*

For the construction of the declinable parts of speech, it is necessary to know their *persons, numbers, genders, and cases.*

There

There are three persons. The first speaks of himself ; as, *I the present notary do hereby certify, that, &c. yo el presente escribano por el presente instrumento certifico, que, &c.* We the underwritten merchants, &c. *nosotros los comerciantes abaxo firmados, &c.* The second person is spoken to ; as, *tu hacedor Omnipotente hiciste la tarde, y tu el dia* ; thou Almighty mad'st the night, and thou the day : *Vosotros justamente manteneis, que toda la especie humana tiene por naturaleza un derecho igual á la libertad y á los comunes beneficios de la Providencia* ; ye justly maintain, that all the human species have by nature an equal right to liberty and the common benefits of Providence. The third person is spoken of ; as, he knows not where to meet her ; *el no sabe adonde encontrarla* : They are happy who think themselves so ; *son felices aquellos, or aquellas, que se creen tales.*

There are two numbers, singular and plural. It is said to be of the singular number if it is not denoted but one thing of one kind only ; as, *a tree ; I love.* But if there are denoted more than one thing, it is then said to be of the plural number ; as, *trees ; we love.*

There are three genders. The masculine belongs to the males ; the feminine to the females ; and although there is no substantive of the neuter gender, it is met with in the article *lo*, and in the singular number of the pronouns of three different terminations ; as, *ello, esto, &c.*

Other nouns, which neither signify male nor female, have been joined, by use, to one or other of the masculine or feminine genders ; and there is no other reason for saying, that *roble* (an oak tree) is masculine, and *encina* (an holm-oak) feminine.

Notwithstanding, there are some substantives common to masculine and feminine, as, *el martir, la mar-*

tir; *el testigo, la testigo* (the witness): *el virgen, la virgen* (the maid).

There are also nouns among those of beasts which are common to male and female, though by use they are always either masculine; as, *raton, milano, cuerva*, (mouse, kite, crow) which are always masculine; and *aguila, grulla, perdiz, rata*, (eagle, crane, partridge, rat) which are always feminine, though by their signification they are common to both sexes; and when we wish to distinguish the male from the female, we say, *el milano hembra, la perdiz macho*.

It is also to be observed, that use has not yet fixed the genders on *arte, mar, puente, orden* (art, sea, bridge, order): they are sometimes masculine, and sometimes feminine. *Mar* and *puente* are more frequently used as masculine; as, *el mar oceano, el magnifico puente*. *Arte* is masculine when it signifies industry; as, *el arte militar es necesario para mantener la paz*; military art is useful to preserve peace: and it is feminine when it is used in the plural to signify certain faculties; as, *estudió las artes*: it is also feminine when we undertake to say, that somebody made use of bad means to obtain something; *alguno se ha valido de malas artes para lograr algo*. *Orden* is masculine when it signifies government, method, or settlement; as, *restableció el buen orden*: *el buen orden pide que se trate antes de lo facil que de lo difícil*: he re-established good order: good order requires to treat of what is easy before that which is more difficult. And it is feminine when it signifies a precept; as, *ha salido una orden*; a decree is enacted. It is also feminine when it signifies some profession or institution; as, *las ordenes religiosas; las ordenes militares*: notwithstanding, it is not uncommon to say; *el orden de Santo Domingo; el orden de San Tiago*. So there are no substantives used, which do not belong to the masculine, or the feminine genders, or both.

To ascertain, therefore, the genders of the common substantives, the Spaniards have no recourse to their signification or termination, as in the Latin language. Their only recourse is to the articles commonly used with them; and thus they know that *papel* is masculine, and *carta* feminine; because they say; *el papel*; *la carta*.

About the article *la* there is no difficulty; it is never applied, except to feminines: but there is of *el*, since the Spaniards apply it to some feminines, in order to avoid the concurrence of two vowels (as the Spanish academy says); as, *el agua*, *el alma*, *el aguila*, *el ave*, &c. these nouns being feminines.

The article *el* being then not sufficient, the recourse is to the article with which the noun is used in plural, and that shews its proper gender; as, *las aguas*, *las almas*, &c. Then, if it is necessary to apply to them any of the adjectives of two terminations, they do it accordingly; as, *el alma vegetativa es el fundamento de la vida*; *el ave ligera presto dexa la tierra*; *el agua clara limpia mejor la cara*; *el alva risueña anuncia mañana serena*; *inclinando la cabeza el aguila carnivora se lanza sobre la presa*; the vegetative soul is the foundation of life; a swift bird soon leaves the ground; clear water washes the face best; a fine morning foretells a fine day; the carnivorous eagle, bowing its head, darts upon its prey.

These are all the rules which the Spanish academy has given to distinguish the genders of the common nouns; to which I will add, that almost all common substantives ending in *a* are feminines, except *dia*: those ending in *e*, *i*, *o*, *on*, and *u*, are masculines, except *corte*, *declive*, *frente*, *frente*, *muerte*, *fuerte* (*arte* and *punte* have already been spoken of); *mano*, *nao*, and those ending in *ion*, are feminines.

The cases are sufficiently explained at the end of the fifth chapter of the second part of my Grammar.

A COLLECTION OF REGULAR VERBS;

Omitted in Article V, Chapter VI, of the said Second Part of my Grammar.

For the First Conjugation.

A BORDAR, to board.	apalea, to beat.
abusar, abuse.	apareja, prepare.
abortar, abort.	aparta, separate.
acabar, finish.	apera, alight.
acedar, sour.	apelar, appeal.
acendrar, purify.	apellidar, surname.
acechar, watch.	aprovechar, profit.
acomodar, place.	aplicar, apply.
acusar, accuse.	aplacar, appease.
adelantar, advance.	apostar, wage.
adorar, adore.	aporrear, beat.
afear, blame.	apurar, drain.
afeitar, shave.	apuntar, aim.
afrentar, shame.	apuntalar, prop.
ahumar, smoke.	arañar, scratch.
ahuyentar, fright away.	arquear, bow.
alabar, praise.	arrancar, pull.
alentar, encourage.	arrear, dress.
alexar, remove.	arrastrar, draw.
allanar, level.	arrebatar, snatch.
alquilar, let.	arrimar, lean.
alternar, act by turns.	arrollar, roll.
alumbrar, light.	asaltar, assault.
alzar, raise.	asar, roast.
amanar, pacify.	asentar, annote.
amedrentar, fright.	asestar, level.
amenazar, threaten.	asegurar, assure.
amparar, protect.	asemejar, liken.
animar, encourage.	asustar, frighten.
	ataviar,

REGULAR VERBS.

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ataviar,	dress.	aventurar,	to venture.
atajar,	to cut off.	averiguar,	verify.
atarear,	task.	avergonzar,	shame.
atenuar,	attenuate.	avisar,	give notice.
atobar,	surprise.	ayudar,	help.
atracar,	grapple.	ayunar,	fast.
atronar,	thunder.	azuzar,	provoke.
atropar,	troop.		

For the Second Conjugation.

Acceder,	to approach.	peder,	to fart.
acoger,	receive.	pender,	hang.
acometer,	attack.	poseer,	possess.
atrever,	dare.	prender,	imprison.
barrer,	sweep.	pretender,	pretend.
beber,	drink.	proceder,	proceed.
ceder,	yield.	prometer,	promise.
creer,	believe.	prosterner,	prostern.
coger,	catch.	proteger,	protect.
comer,	eat.	proveer,	provide.
cometer,	commit.	reprehender,	reprehend.
conceder,	grant.	responder,	answer.
correr,	run.	retroceder,	recoil.
corroer,	corrode.	roer,	gnaw.
corresponder.	correspond.	romper,	break.
corromper,	corrupt.	sobrefeer,	desist.
coser,	sew.	someter,	subdue.
creer,	believe.	forber,	sip.
deber,	owe.	sobrefeer,	desist.
embeber,	imbibe.	sorprehender,	surprise.
emprender,	undertake.	suspender,	suspend.
esconder,	conceal.	tañer,	beat.
expender,	spend.	temer,	fear.
impeler,	pull.	texer,	weave.
meter,	put.	vencer,	overcome.
ofender,	offend.	vender,	sell.

REGULAR VERBS.

For the Third Conjugation.

Abatir,	to abate.	exprimir,	to express.
abrir,	open.	extinguir,	extinguish.
abierto,	<i>particip.</i>	figir,	feign.
aburrir,	molest.	fruncir,	wrinkle.
acudir,	apply.	gañir,	yelp.
añadir,	add.	henchir,	fill.
batir,	build.	huir,	fly.
bullir,	boil.	hundir,	sink.
combatir,	fight.	imprimir,	print.
comprimir,	compress.	incluir,	include.
concurrir,	concur.	infundir,	pour in.
consumir,	consume.	instruir,	inform.
confundir,	confound.	muir,	milk.
construir,	frame.	nutrir,	nourish.
contribuir,	contribute.	obstruir,	obstruct.
cubrir,	cover.	parir,	bring forth.
cubierto,	<i>particip.</i>	partir,	depart.
destruir,	ruin.	permitir,	suffer.
discursir,	discourse.	presumir,	presume.
disminuir,	diminish.	prohibir,	prohibit.
elidir,	frustrate.	pulir,	smooth.
eludir,	elude.	rebatir,	rebuild.
embair,	impose on.	restringir,	restrain.
engreirse,	grow vain.	subir,	go up.
erigir,	erect.	subscribir,	subscribe.
escabullir,	slip away.	substituir,	substitute.
escribir,	write.	suprimir,	suppress.
escrito,	<i>particip.</i>	tundir,	shear cloth.
escurrir,	drip.	unir,	unite.
esgrimir,	fence.	urdir,	warp.
exhibir,	exhibit.	zurcir,	darn.
existir,	exist.		

CORRECTIONS and ADDITIONS

to the

Article XVI. of the said Chapter VI. Page 76, &c.

Empobrecer, *read* empobreceo, empobrezca, &c.

Hacer. Pass. participle, *hecho.*

Poner. Pass. participle, *puesto.*

Poder, to be able. Gerund, *pudiendo.*

Indic. pres.	<i>puedo</i>	<i>puedes</i>	<i>puede</i> <i>pueden.</i>
Preterperf.	<i>púde</i> <i>puéimos</i>	<i>pudiste</i> <i>pudisteis</i>	<i>púdo</i> <i>pudieron.</i>
Future,	<i>podré</i> <i>podrémos</i>	<i>podrás</i> <i>podréis</i>	<i>podrá</i> <i>podrán.</i>
Imperative,		<i>puede</i>	<i>pueda</i> <i>puedan.</i>
Subj. pres.	<i>pueda</i>	<i>puedas</i>	<i>pueda</i> <i>puedan.</i>
Imperfect,	<i>pudiesa</i> <i>pudiese</i> <i>podría.</i>		
Future,	<i>pudiere.</i>		

Oler, to smell.

Indic. pres.	<i>huelo</i>	<i>huelas</i>	<i>huele</i> <i>huelen.</i>
Imperative,		<i>huele</i>	<i>huela</i> <i>huelan.</i>
Subjunctive,	<i>olamos</i> <i>huela</i> <i>olamos</i>	<i>oled</i> <i>huelas</i> <i>olais</i>	<i>huelan.</i> <i>huela</i> <i>huelan.</i>

Ver, to see. Participle, *visto.*

Indic. pres.	<i>yo veo</i>	<i>ves</i>	<i>ve, &c. regular,</i>
Imperfect,	<i>via</i> <i>viámos</i> <i>veía</i> <i>veíamos</i>	<i>vías</i> <i>viáis</i> <i>véias</i> <i>véiais</i>	<i>vía</i> <i>vian; or,</i> <i>veía</i> <i>veían.</i>

Imperative,	<i>ve</i>	<i>vea</i>
	<i>veámos</i>	<i>vean.</i>
Subj. pref.	<i>vea</i>	<i>vea</i>
	<i>veamos</i>	<i>vean.</i>

CORRECTIONS and ADDITIONS

to the

Article XVII. of the said Chapter VI. Page 86.

Engreir. Gerund, engriendo.

Indic. Preterperfect,	-	-	engrió
			engrieron.
Subj. Imperf.	engriera	engrieras	engriera
	engrieramos	engrierais	engrieran
	engriese	engrieses	engriese
	engriesemos	engrieseis	engriesen.
Future,	engriere	engrieres	engriere
	engrieremos	engriereis	engrieren.

Dormir. Gerund, durmiendo.

Venir. Gerund, viniendo.

Placer (p. 96.) Imperative, plegaos.

(P. 122. l. 15.) *for variation read government.*

(P. 125. l. 9.) *their adjectives, and the adjectives other, &c.*

The importance of this book is too well known to be enlarged upon. These exercises comprehend all the difficulties and various constructions of Spanish speech: all the rules and exceptions thereof are exemplified after such a method, that he cannot fail to master the Spanish language, who has gone through them before a well-qualified teacher.

DIRECTIONS

FOR THE

SPANISH EXERCISES.

I. **FIRST** read the English sentence carefully over, and consider whether it is an interrogative, admirative, or a common sentence: for when a question is asked, the noun comes after the verb, or between the sign and the verb.

II. Nouns are ordinarily denoted by the particles *a* or *the*: and verbs by *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *we*, *you*, *ye*, *they*; or *do*, *did*, *shall*, *will*, *can*, *may*, *might*, *would*, *could*, *should*, *let*, *ought*.

III. The genitive is not always denoted by the preposition *of*, but sometimes by *s* at the end of the noun; and to know whether or no the former of two nouns coming together, and ending in *s*, is the genitive case, you need only take away *s* from the end of it, and set *of* before it, and read first the noun that follows it. Thus, if instead of *the king's right*, or *the mistress's order*, you read *the right of the king*, *the order of the mistress*, it is visible that *king* and *mistress* are in the genitive case, governed by *right* and *order*.

IV. To know whether a noun is adjective or substantive, add only the word *thing* or *person* to it: if it makes sense with it, it is an adjective; if it makes nonsense, it is a substantive. Thus *house*, *woman*, *book*, are substantives; because a *house thing*, a *woman thing*, a *book thing*, or *person*, make nonsense: but *convenient*, *handsome*,

handsome, good, are adjectives; because you can say, *a convenient thing, a handsome thing, a good thing, a handsome person*.

V. As adjectives come before the substantives in English, put first the substantive into Spanish, that you may see in what gender and number the adjective must agree with it; and consider, besides, what must come first in Spanish, according to your rules concerning adjectives. Thus, in *fine things*, you cannot know in what gender and number *fine* must be put, before you know that the Spanish for things is *cosas*, a noun sub. fem. plur. (as, *las bellas cosas*): observe too, that on placing the adjective, either before or after some of the substantives, depends also the construction of the article; as, *el agua elada, la elada agua*, the frosty water; *el alma sensitiva, la sensitiva alma*, &c.

VI. When you meet with an adjective governed by a verb, and separated from its substantive, to find out that substantive ask yourself this question; *who*, or *what* is, or does that thing which is signified by this adjective? and the word which, in reading the sentence, answers to that question, is the substantive with which it must agree.

VII. That word is the subject of the verb, which, with good sense, answers to the question, *who* or *what*, made by the verb; as in this sentence: *a man who loves virtue, wrongs nobody*. To know what is the subject of *wrongs*, put *who* before it, and say, *who wrongs?* and by reading the sentence over again, it will appear that it is *a man who loves virtue*; and so *a man* is the subject of that verb, as *who* is of *loves*.

VIII. Every verb must have a subject, which may be understood. Therefore, when a verb comes immediately after a noun, governed by *to be*, or another verb, it is a sign that the relative *that*, or *which*, is understood in English, before the next verb. It is the same when the verb is active, and requires an object, or a noun which

it

it governs, the relative *whom*, or *that*, or *which*, is always understood; as, *he is the man has done it*: the *man* being the noun governed by *is*, cannot govern *has done* as his subject; therefore *who*, or *that*, is understood before *has done*. *The man you saw yesterday died this morning*: *who* died? *the man*; then it cannot be the noun governed by *saw*: yet *you saw a man yesterday*: therefore *whom*, or *that*, is understood before *you saw*.

IX. The relative *that* is distinguished from *that* a conjunction, in that the relative may be varied by *who*, *which*, or *whom*; but the conjunction cannot. Besides, the conjunction always has a noun between it and the verb; but the relative has none, unless when itself is not the subject of the verb.

X. Of indeclinable parts of speech, prepositions come before nouns, articles, pronouns, adjectives, and the present of the infinitive, the gerunds, and participles; conjunctions before verbs; and adverbs before nouns, verbs, and even adverbs.

Lastly, observe, that the Spanish which is under the English in the Exercises, is the root of the word; as the first state, if it is a noun; or the infinitive, if a verb; and that, for the greater conveniency of the scholar, there is added an *m.* or an *f.* to the substantives that are to be joined with an article, or an adjective of two terminations, to shew what gender they are of; *m.* standing for masculine, and *f.* for feminine: there is also added *ad.* to the adjectives of two terminations only, because they are not required for the others.

EXTRACTS

ON THE

ACCIDENCE OF NOUNS.

THE world,	<i>mundo,</i>	m.
the rag,	<i>trapo,</i>	m.
the being,	<i>ser,</i>	m.
the coat,	<i>casaca,</i>	f.
the earth,	<i>tierra,</i>	f.
the hatred,	<i>odio,</i>	m.
the continent,	<i>continente,</i>	m.
the drizzling wind,	<i>ayre goteando,</i>	m.
the animal,	<i>animal,</i>	m.
the fishing-hook,	<i>anzuelo,</i>	m.
the mountain,	<i>montaña,</i>	f.
the hedge,	<i>vallado,</i>	m.
the water,	<i>agua,</i>	f.
the harmony,	<i>harmonia,</i>	f.
the hill,	<i>colina,</i>	f.
the thicket,	<i>espesura,</i>	f.
the air,	<i>aire,</i>	m.
the heir,	<i>heredero,</i>	m.
the river,	<i>rio,</i>	m.
the height,	<i>altura,</i>	f.
the star,	<i>estrella,</i>	f.
the herb,	<i>yerva,</i>	f.
the dale,	<i>valle,</i>	m.
the hamlet,	<i>aldea,</i>	f.
the storm,	<i>borrasca,</i>	f.
the winter,	<i>invierno,</i>	m.
the smoak,	<i>humo,</i>	m.

the

ACCIDENCE of NOUNS.

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the hip,	<i>anca,</i>	f.
the spark,	<i>chispa,</i>	f.
the hour,	<i>hora,</i>	f.
the fire,	<i>fuego,</i>	m.
the summer,	<i>verano,</i>	m.
the hermit,	<i>hermitaño,</i>	m.
the heat,	<i>calor,</i>	m.
the boldness,	<i>atrevimiento,</i>	m.
the scratch,	<i>araño,</i>	m.
the history,	<i>historia,</i>	f.
coal,	<i>carbon,</i>	m.
crust,	<i>cortezón,</i>	m.
lamb,	<i>cordero,</i>	m.
wing,	<i>ala,</i>	f.
hashed meat,	<i>picadillo,</i>	m.
herb,	<i>yerva,</i>	f.
Jupiter,	<i>Júpiter,</i>	m. prop. name.
God,	<i>Dios,</i>	m.
a prince,	<i>príncipe,</i>	m.
Paris,	<i>París,</i>	f. prop. name.
cinders,	<i>escoria,</i>	f.
a princess,	<i>princesa,</i>	f.
white bread,	<i>pan blanco,</i>	m.
good bread,	<i>buen pan,</i>	m.
sauce,	<i>salsa,</i>	f.
Juno,	<i>Juno,</i>	f. prop. name.
cloaths,	<i>ropas,</i>	f. plural.
a boy,	<i>muchacho,</i>	m.
the son,	<i>hijo,</i>	m.
a girl,	<i>muchacha,</i>	f.
Rome,	<i>Roma,</i>	f. prop. name.
excellent water,	<i>agua excelente,</i>	f.
a general,	<i>general,</i>	m.
the body,	<i>cuerpo,</i>	m.
the soul,	<i>alma,</i>	f.
a spirit,	<i>espíritu,</i>	m.
the shame,	<i>vergüenza,</i>	f.

vast

18 SPANISH EXERCISES.

vast offers,	<i>grandes ofertas,</i>	f.
the ace,	<i>as,</i>	m.
a picture,	<i>quadro,</i>	m.
the stake,	<i>estaca,</i>	f.
a hole,	<i>agujero,</i>	m.
the horse,	<i>caballo,</i>	m.
a cask,	<i>barril,</i>	m.
the walnut,	<i>nuez,</i>	f.
a ship,	<i>navio,</i>	m.
the confession,	<i>confesion,</i>	f.
a cabbage,	<i>col,</i>	f.
elder,	<i>anciano,</i>	m.
the wager,	<i>apuesta,</i>	f.
an ox,	<i>buey,</i>	m.
the knee,	<i>rodilla,</i>	f.
a mouse,	<i>raton,</i>	m.
the cake,	<i>bollo,</i>	m.
a weight,	<i>peso,</i>	m.
the boat,	<i>bote,</i>	m.
a nail	<i>clavo,</i>	m.
skin	<i>piel,</i>	f.
a screw,	<i>tornillo,</i>	m.
the badger,	<i>bibaro,</i>	m.
a cross,	<i>cruz,</i>	f.
the stove,	<i>hornillo,</i>	m.
the fire,	<i>fuego,</i>	m.
fine amber,	<i>ambar fino,</i>	m.
Vienna,	<i>Vienna,</i>	f. prop. name.
gravy,	<i>xugo,</i>	m.
the city,	<i>ciudad,</i>	f.
the swallow,	<i>golondrina,</i>	f.
George,	<i>George,</i>	proper name.
the admiral,	<i>almirante,</i>	m.
bad sugar,	<i>mal azucar,</i>	m.
the beech tree,	<i>haya,</i>	f.
bitter vinegar,	<i>vinagre amargo,</i>	m.
a book,	<i>libro,</i>	m.

SPANISH EXERCISES.

ON THE ACCIDENCE OF VERBS.

I GIVE, thou proposest, he sings, we seek, ye limit,
dar proponer cantar buscar limitar
 they improve. [*mejorar.*]

I did love, thou didst think, he did comfort, we
amar pensar consolar
 did protect, ye did accuse, they did swear.
proteger acusar jurar.

I shewed, thou certifiedst, he forgave, we began,
mostrar certificar perdonar comenzar
 ye struck, they insisted.
golpear insistir.

I shall assist, thou wilt yield, he will order, we shall
asistir rendir mandar pub-
 lish, ye will draw back, they will ask.
licar retirar pedir.

I should forget, thou wouldst kill, he could lend,
olvidar matar prestar
 we should change, ye could prepare, they would call.
cambiar preparar llamar.

I have abandoned, thou hast blamed, he has walked,
abandonar vituperar andar
 we have equalled, ye have buried, they have explained.
igualar enterrar explicar

I had sent, thou hadst consulted, he had shut, we
embiar consultar cerrar
 had forged, ye had spelt, they had avoided.
forjar deletrear evitar.

I had

I had exhausted, thou hadst burnt, he had finished,
consumir quemar acabar
 we had daubed, ye had droven, they had condemned.
embarrar forzar condenar.

I shall have armed, thou shalt have kissed, he shall
armar besar
 have danced, we shall have listened, ye shall have
danzar escuchar
 scalded, they shall have carried away.
caldar llevar

I should have breakfasted, thou would have nailed up,
almozar clavar
 he would have paid, we would have praised, ye would
pagar alabar
 have forced, they would have strengthened.
forzar fortalecer.

I may think, thou mayst congratulate, he may curl,
pensar congratular rizar
 we may lift up, ye may prattle, they may inform.
levantar charlar informar.

I might throw, thou might'st imitate, he might
eebar imitar
 leave, we might swim, ye might dare, they might fish.
dexar nadar osar pescar.

I may have pushed, thou mayst have purged, he
pujar purgar
 may have redeemed, we may have rewarded, ye may
redimir premiar
 have looked, they may have jumped.
mirar saltar.

I might have thanked, thou might'st have rested,
agradecer reposar
 he might have shook, we might have supped, ye might
sacudir cenar
 have sinned, they might have emptied.
pecar vaciar.

ACCIDENCE of VERBS. 21

Fly thou, let him aim, let us speak, dance ye,
volar apuntar hablar dançar
 let them change. [*cambiar.*]

I chuse, thou obeyest, he fills, we applaud, ye banish,
elegir obedecer llenar aplaudir desterrar
 they enslave. [*sujetar.*]

I did demolish, thou didst define, he did commiserate,
demolir definir compadecer
 we did disunite, ye did divert, they did harden.
desunir divertir endurecer.

I converted, thou perverted, he required, we inserted,
convertir pervertir requirir inserir
 ye served, they slept.
servir dormir.

I shall enquire, thou wilt persist, he will finish.
inquirir persistir acabar.

I should cover, thou would shut out, he would shine,
cubrir excluir reluzir
 we would run away, ye would argue, they would
huir argüir
 repent. [*arrepentir.*]

I have made conducive, thou hadst followed, he had
conducir seguir
 laughed, we shall have exempted, ye would have con-
reir eximir
 verted, they may have invaded.
vertir invadir.

I may ask, thou mayst debase, he may attack, we
pedir abatir embestir
 may elude, ye may destroy, they may furnish.
eludir destruir proveer.

I might die, thou mightest rot, he might dissuade,
morir podrir disuadir

we

we might distinguish, ye might remit, they might
distinguir *remitir*
 divide. [*dividir.*]

I might have resumed, set off thou, let him marry,
resumir *partir* *casar*
 let us re-unite, ask ye, let them restore.
reunir *pedir* *restituir.*

I lie, thou settest out, he is sorry, we consent, ye
mentir *partir* *sentir* *consentir*
 foresee, they resent.
presentir *resentir.*

I did melt, thou hadst a foresight, he did persist, we
derretir *presentir* *persistir*
 did resent, ye did set out again, they did part.
resentir *repartir* *partir.*

I repented, thou settest out, he lied, we repented,
resentir *partir* *mentir* *arepentir*
 ye consented, they insisted.
consentir *insistir.*

I shall persist, thou wilt lie, he will consent, we will
persistir *mentir* *consentir* *re-*
 resent, ye will pervert, they will assist.
sentir *pervertir* *asistir.*

I should omit, thou wouldst permit, he would resent,
omitir *permitir* *resentir*
 we would lie, ye would repent, they would consent.
mentir *arepentir* *consentir.*

I have repented, thou hadst lied, he had consented,
resentir *mentir* *consentir*
 we shall have perverted, ye would have insisted, they
pervertir *insistir*
 may have converted. [*convertir.*]

I may permit, thou mayst resent, he may persist,
permitir *resentir* *persistir*

we may insist, ye may resist, they may lie.
insistir resistir mentir.

I might consent, thou mightest resent, he might
consentir resentir

assist, we might insist, ye might persist, they might
assistir insistir persister

resist. [*resister.*]

I might have consented, resent thou, let him insist,
consentir resentir insistir

let us permit, assist ye, let them pervert.
permitter assistir pervertir.

I come, thou preventest, he entertains, we disunite,
venir prevenir entretenir desunir

ye detain, they contain.
detener contenir.

I did agree, thou didst prevent, he did come, we
convenir prevenir venir

did unite, ye did disagree, they did entertain.
unir disconvenir entretenir.

I obtained, thou containest, he retained, we pre-
obtenir contenir retenir pre-

vented, ye agreed, they disunited.
venir convenir disunir.

I shall come, thou wilt unite, he will agree, we
venir unir convenir

shall prevent, ye will entertain, they will agree.
prevenir entretenir convenir.

I should attain, thou wouldst come, he would sustain,
obtenir venir soutenir

we would hold, ye would agree, they would prevent.
tenir convenir prevenir.

I have maintained, thou hadst detained, he had
maintenir detenir

agreed, we shall have attained, ye would have pre-
convenir obtenir pre-

vented,
pre-

vented, they may have come.
venir venir

I may obtain, thou mayst unite, he may agree,
obtener unir convenir

we may retain, ye may prevent, they may detain.
retener prevenir detener

I might come, thou mightest agree, he might unite,
venir convenir unir

we might obtain, ye might detain, they might prevent.
obtener detener prevenir

I might have united, prevent thou, let him agree,
unir prevenir convenir

let us come, agree ye, let them maintain.
venir convenir mantener

I attend, thou understandest, he apprehends, we
atender entender aprehender

condescend, ye yield, they reprehend.
condescender ceder reprehender

I did kindle, thou didst pretend, he did proceed,
encender pretender proceder

we did attend, ye did yield, they did pretend.
atender ceder pretender

I corresponded, thou strovest, he proceeded, we
corresponder contender proceder

pretended, ye yielded, they understood.
pretender ceder entender

I shall spread out, thou wilt strive, he will pretend,
propagar contender pretender

we will attend, ye will apprehend, they will proceed.
atender aprehender proceder

I should correspond, thou wouldst yield, he would
corresponder ceder

strive, we would pretend, ye would reprehend, they
pretender reprehender

would attend. [*atender.*]

I have

ACCIDENCE of VERBS. 25

I have spread out, thou hadst yielded, he had pro-
extender ceder pro-
 ceeded, we shall have attended, ye would have un-
ceder atender en-
 derstood, they may have comprehended.
tender comprehender.

I may proceed, thou mayst correspond, he may
proceder corresponder
 attend, we may comprehend, ye may understand,
atender comprehender entender
 they may strive. [*contender.*]

I might attend, thou might'st proceed, he might
atender proceder
 pretend, we might reprehend, ye might condescend,
pretender reprehender condescender
 they might yield. [*ceder.*]

I might have strove, proceed thou, let him correspond,
contender proceder corresponder
 let us attend, yield ye, let them understand,
atender ceder entender.

I love, thou walkest, he sends, we sing, ye count,
amar andar mandar cantar contar
 they employ. [*emplear.*]

I did note, thou didst ransom, he did reprove, we
notar rescatar reprobar
 did respect, ye did summons, they did envy.
respetar emplaçar envidiar.

I scared, thou covetedst, he loved, we walked,
atemorizar codiciar amar andar
 ye sent, they sung.
mandar cantar.

I shall employ, thou wilt note, he will ransom,
emplear notar rescatar
 we shall reprove, ye will respect, they will covet.
reprobar respetar codiciar.

B

I should

I should love, thou wouldst walk, he would send,
amar andar mandar
 we should sing, ye would want, they would employ.
cantar contar emplear.

I may note, thou mayst ransom, he may reprove,
notar rescatar reprobare
 we may respect, ye may summon, they may envy.
respetar emplazar envidiar

I might scare, thou mightest covet, he might love,
atemorizar codiciar amar
 we might walk, ye might send, they might sing.
andar enviar cantar.

I might have ordered, count thou, let him employ,
mandar contar emplear
 let us note, ransom ye, let them reprove.
notar rescatar reprobare.

I attend, thou didst understand, he apprehended,
atender entender aprehender
 we shall yield, ye would condescend, they may re-
ceder condescender
 prehend. [*reprehender.*]

I might kindle, thou pretendest, he did proceed,
encender pretender proceder
 we corresponded, ye will spread out, they would
corresponder extender
 strive. [*contender.*]

I may love, thou mightest walk, let him send,
amar andar embiar
 we sing, ye did order, they counted.
cantar mandar contar.

I shall employ, thou wouldst note, he may ransom,
emplear notar rescatar
 we might reprove, respect ye, let them envy.
reprobare respetar envidiar.

I summon, thou didst scare, he coveted, we shall
emplazar atemorizar codiciar
 love,

love, ye would walk, they might send.

amar andar enuiar.

I might sing, order thou, he counts, we did employ,

cantar mandar contar emplear

you noted, they will ransom.

notar rescatar.

I should reprove, thou mayst respect, he might sum-

reprobar respetar

mons, let us envy, covet, let them scare.

timar envidiar codiciar atemorizar.

I understand, thou didst repent, we shall abstain,

entenderse arrepentirse abstenerse

you would perceive, they may satisfy themselves.

percebirse satisfacerse.

I might spread out, introduce thyself, let him cover

extenderse introducirse cubrirse

himself, let us conduct ourselves, laugh you, let them

conducirse reirse

please themselves. [*complacerse.*]

I do argue, thou art yielding, he proceeds, we are

arguir ceder proceder

repenting, you do run away, they are reproving.

arrepentirse huirse reprobar.

I have washed myself, thou hast fainted, he has

lavarse desmayarse

contradicted himself, we have grown old, ye have

contradecirse envejecerse

perceived, they have fortified themselves.

percebirse fortalecerse.

I was yielding, thou wilt be proceeding, he will be

ceder proceder

walking, we may be pretending, ye might be striving,

andar pretender contender

let them correspond. [*corresponder.*]

I had employed, thou hadst forgot thyself, he had
emplearse *olvidarse*
 reduced himself, we had understood, ye had perverted,
reducirse *entenderse* *pervertirse*
 they had prostituted themselves. [*prostituirse.*]

I softened, thou invadedst, he ended, we thickened,
ablandar *invadir* *acabar* *espesar*
 ye groaned, they swallowed up.
gemir *engullir*

I shall cure, thou wilt betray, he will roast, we shall
curar *engañar* *asar*
 grow old, ye will stun, they will tarnish.
envejecer *atónicar* *marchitar*

I should stuff, thou wouldst succeed, he would foul,
barbar *acertar* *ensuciar*
 we would fulfil, ye would perish, they would free.
cumplir *perecer* *libertar*

I have made short, thou hadst disobey'd, he had de-
acortar *desobedecer* *de-*
 molished, we shall have lessened, ye would have con-
moler *apocar* *con-*
 verted, they may have weakened.
vertir *debilitar*

I may enlarge, thou mayst elevate, he may em-
extender *eleva* *her-*
 bellish, we may make narrow, ye may flourish, they
mostrar *estrechar* *florece*
 may furnish. [*abastecer.*]

I might feed, thou might'st grow rotten, he might
alimentar *podrir* *ponerse*
 grow pale, we might refresh, ye might reflect, they
pallidar *refrescar* *reflexionar*
 might fill. [*llenar.*]

I might have punished, blush thou, let him bear
castigar *avergonzarse* *padecer*
 hardships,

ACCIDENCE of VERBS. 29

hardships, let us reunite, cure ye, let them neigh.
reunir curar relinchar.

I lie, thou settest out, he goes out, we consent, ye
mentir partir salir consentir
 have a foresight, they resent.
presentir resentir.

I did give the lie, thou hadst a foresight, he did
desmentir presentir
 serve, we did resent, ye did set out again, they did
servir resentir repartir
 go out. [*salir.*]

I resented, thou settest out, he lied, we went out,
resentir partir mentir salir
 ye consented, they had a foresight.
consentir presentir.

I shall serve, thou wilt lie, he will consent, we will
servir mentir consentir
 resent, ye will go out, they will have a foresight.
resentir salir presentir.

I should do an ill office, thou wouldst reply, he
dañar replicar
 would lie, we would set out, ye would consent, they
mentir partir consentir
 would serve. [*servir.*]

I have resented, thou hadst lied, he had consented,
resentir mentir consentir
 we shall have served, ye would have had a foresight,
servir presentir
 they may have cleared the table. [*quitar la mesa.*]

I did satisfy, thou didst undo again, he did coun-
satisfacer deshacer otra vez contra-
 terfeit, we did do again, ye did undo, they did exact.
bacer rebacer deshacer exigir.

I exacted, thou undidst, he satisfied, we undid again,
exigir deshacer satisfacer deshacer otra vez

ye counterfeited, they did again.

contrabacer

rebacer.

I shall undo again, thou wilt satisfy, he will exact,

desbacer otra vez.

satisfacer

exigir

we will counterfeit, ye will undo, they will make

contrabacer

desbacer

up again. [*rebacer.*]

I should do again, thou would'st counterfeit, he

contrabacer

would undo again, we would satisfy, ye would undo,

satisfacer

desbacer

they would exact. [*exigir.*]

I have exacted, thou hadst undone, he had satisfied,

exigir

desbacer

satisfacer

we shall have undone again, ye would have counter-

contraba-

feit, we may undo, ye may exact, they may undo

cer

desbacer

again.

I may satisfy, thou may'st do again, he might

satisfacer

rebacer

exact, we might satisfy, ye might do again, they

rebacer

might undo. [*desbacer.*]

I might have exacted, undo thou, let him do again,

desbacer

rebacer

let us counterfeit, undo ye again, let them satisfy.

contrabacer

rebacer

satisfacer.

I think, thou buildest, he consents, we come, ye

pensar

edificar

consentir

venir

owe, I did constrain, thou didst appear, he did conduct,

deber

comprimir

aparecer

conducir

we did wait, ye did love, they did punish.

esperar

amar

castigar.

I warned,

ACCIDENCE of VERBS. 31

I warned, thou retainedst, he conceived, we did
advertir retener concevoir re-

again, ye enjoined, they acknowledged.
bacer mandar reconocer.

I shall produce, thou wilt correspond, he will shew,
producir correspondre moftrar
 we shall widen, ye will lie, they will obtain.
ensanchar mentir obtenir.

I may go out, thou may'st resent, he may give the
salir resentir desmen-
 lie, we may consent, ye may set out, they may have
tir consentir partir

a foresight. [*presentir.*]

I might consent, thou might'st set out again, he
consentir repartir
 might serve, we might lie, ye might resent, they
servir mentir resentir
 might go out. [*salir.*]

I might have consented, resent, let him serve, let us
consentir resentir servir des-
 give the lie, set out, let them have a foresight.
mentir partir presentir.

I come, thou owest, he attains to, we conceive, ye
venir deber lograr concevoir
 maintain, they owe again.
sostener deber otra vez.

I did agree, thou didst conceive, it did contain, we
convenir concevoir contener
 did owe, ye did disagree, they did owe again.
deber desconvenir

I obtained, thou perceived'st, he restrained, we owed
obtenir apercevoir retener
 again, ye became, they conceived.
bacerse concevir.

I shall prevent, thou wilt owe, he will come again,
prevenir deber volver

32 SPANISH EXERCISES.

we shall conceive, ye will befall, they will owe
concevir *sobrevénir*
 again.

I should attain, thou would'st conceive, he would
lograr *concevir* *per-*
 belong, we would owe, ye would agree, they would
senecer *deber* *convenir*
 perceive. [*percibir.*]

I have maintained, thou hadst conceived, he had
sofener *concevir* *entre-*
 kept, we shall have perceived, ye would have detained,
tener *percibir* *detener*
 they may have owed. [*deber.*]

I may obtain, thou may'st owe again, he may agree,
obtener *convenir*
 We may conceive, ye may retain, they may perceive.
concebir *retener*

I might come, thou might'st owe, he might belong,
querer *deber* *pertenecer*
 we might perceive, ye might disagree, they might
desconvenir
 conceive.

I might have owed again, become thou, let him
convenir
 conceive, let us prevent, owe ye, let them main-
prevenir *deber*
 tain. [*sofener.*]

I undo, thou counterfeitest, he does again, we sa-
desfacer *contrahacer* *rehacer* *satis-*
 tisfy, ye exact, they undo again,
facer *exigir* *rehacer.*

Rules for the Spanish Construction of the Substantives.

1. If two or more Substantives, depending on each other, come together, without being divided by any stop, their order is to be reversed in Spanish; that is, the last is to be construed first, and the first last, with the preposition *de*, and the suitable article, if it is a common noun, before it :

EXAMPLE.

The boy's hat. A silver dish. Peter's son.
el sombrero del muchacho. un plato de plata. el hijo de Pedro.

PRACTICE:

The king's accession to the crown. The street
rey, m. acceso, m. corona. f. la calle, f.
door. A pair of silk stockings. A scarlet cloak
puerta. f. un par seda medias. escarlata capa, f.
or gown. A brick house. Miss Mary's
bata, f. ladrillo casa. f. la Señorita Doña Maria
fan and gloves.
abanico, m. guante, m.

2. There are some expressions where *con* is used instead of *de*; as, Do you like milk with your coffee, chocolate? *quiere v. m. cafe con leche, chocolate con leche?*

3. There are others which the Spaniards translate in a single word; as, The butter-woman is at the door; *la mantequera está a la puerta*: Go and see if the pastry-cook has any apple tarts; *vé a ver á la pastelería, si tiene algunas empanadas de manzanas*: Call the rabbit-man, send for the fisherman; *llama al conejero, y envía por el pescadero*.

4. When we are speaking of, or to a person in a high station, or to whom we would shew respect, or

civility the Spaniards use *Señor Don*, *Señora Doña*, before the christian names; as, Mister Charles, *Señor Don Carlos*; Mistress Mary, *Señora Doña Maria*; Lord George, *Señor Don Jorge*; Lady Charlotte, *La Señora Doña Carlota*. *Don* is never applied to the surnames; and when the name is not known, it is said, *el Señor de Fernandez*.

5. When we are speaking of our kindred, instead of *Señor* or *Señora*, it is customary to say, *mi abuelo Don Juan*, my grandfather John; *mi madrina Doña Ana*, my godmother Anne.

6. Substantives denoting measure, such as *ell*, *yard*, *foot*, *inch*, *league*, require the preposition *de* after them; but in these expressions the first adjective of number that precedes them must always have *de* before it; and the adjective of dimension is sometimes more elegantly rendered by its substantive; as, A ditch twenty feet deep; *un foso de veinte pies de bendo*, or, *de profundidad*.

PRACTICE.

A young man five feet eight inches high.
joven, m. *pies* *pulgada*, f. *alto*, adj.

A table two inches thick.
mesa, f. *grueso*, adj.

A river ten feet broad and four deep.
rio, adj. m. *ancho*, adj. *bondo*, adj. or *profundidad*, f.

A fir plank seven yards long and nine inches broad.
piro, m. *malla*, f. *vata*, f. *largo*, adj. *ancho*, adj.

7. Proper names of persons, countries, rivers, and places, do not admit of the article; as, Sylla gained at Rome an absolute power; *Sila gano en Roma un poder absoluto*.

PRACTICE.

Demosthenes, and Cicero were two great orators:
ser, pers. *grande orador*, m.
the

the first flourished at Athens, in the time of Philip and
floracer en Atenas, en tiempo, m. Felipe

Alexander; the other at Rome, in the time of Augustus.
Alexandro, en Roma Augusto.

The Venus of Praxiteles was a master-piece of
Venus, f. ser, imp. uno, adj. exemplar, m.
 statuary. [*estatuaria.*]

London is much better paved than Paris.

Londres estar mucho mejor enlosado que Paris.

Nero was the most wicked, and most flattered man
ser, perf. mas malo lisongead, adj.

of his age. [*tiempo.*]

Spain is a hot country, but Germany is a very
España ser caliente pais, pero Alemania ser muy
 cold one. America is preferable to Asia, or Africa.
frio. ser preferible

Great Britain comprehends England, and Scotland,
Gran Bretaña, f. contener Inglaterra, f. Escocia, f.
 and is situated to the north of France.
estar situado, adj. norte, m. Francia.

The kingdom of Portugal lies on the west of Spain.
Reyno estar hacia occidente, m.

The Tiber is a river of Italy, which passes by
ser uno, adj. rio, m. Italia, que pasar por
 Rome, and falls into the Mediterranean at Ostia.
desaguar en Mediterraneo junto á Ostia.

8. Learners are to take notice, that between the
 article and the proper name, Spaniards understand by
 the figure ellipsis, any common noun; as, *el poeta Taso*;
la comediente Ines; *el reyno de Mexico*. There are some
 exceptions; as, *el Cairo*, &c.

Recapitulatory Exercises on the foregoing Rules.

Wickedness's origin is in the fancy.
maldad, f. origen, m. estar fantasia.

One man's fault is another man's lesson.
falla, f. ser otro, adj. leccion, f.

A man's first concern is to avoid his conscience's
empeño, m. ser evitar

upbraidings; and his second, the world's censure.
remordimiento, m. mundo, m. censura, f.

Diana's anger was the cause of Acteon's death;
irritacion, f. ser causa, f. muerte, f.
 and Helen's beauty Troy's destruction.
belleza, f. Troya destruccion, f.

St. Paul's church is 500 feet long within, 100 feet
Sn. Pablo Yglesia, f. tener en el centro,

broad at the entrance, and 243 from the porticos.
ancho, adj. en entrada, de un portico al otro.

My tutor's, brother's, partner's, relations, live in
socio, m. pariente, m. vivir en
 Yorkshire.

The courage of Achilles, and Hector, the valour of
spiritu, m. valor, m.

Diomedes, and Ajax, the fidelity of Andromache, and
fidelidad, f.

Penelope, are celebrated in the writings of Homer,
ballarse obra, f.

who was a native of Smirna, or Chios.
ser natural

Raphael, Tafo, and Ariosto lived in the time of Medicis.
vivir tiempo, m.

Iceland situated to the north of Europe, is 100 miles
Yslanda situada norte tener
 long, and 150 broad, and belongs to the king of Denmark.
largo ancho,

The famous canal of Languedoc in the south of
famoso, adj. canal, m. meridiana

France is 100 miles long, and forms a communication
tener formar

between the Mediterranean sea, and the Atlantic ocean.
entre Mediterraneo, m. Atlantico, m.

Rules for the Spanish Construction of the Articles.

10. When the common substantive is not taken in an indefinite sense, it must be used with an article prefixed to it, or agreeing with it in number, gender, and case.

11. It is the same with many expressions that comprehend things or actions, to which it is impossible to attribute either masculine, or feminine genders; as it is expressed in my Grammar, under this chapter.

EXAMPLE.

The creator of heaven, and earth, is the God of Gods.

El criador del cielo, y de la tierra, es el Dios de los Dioses.

The love of life, and the fear of death, are natural

El amor de la vida, y el miedo de la muerte, son naturales

to men.

á los hombres.

All what is said of the revolution.

Todo lo dicho acerca de la revolucion.

It is necessary to begin by what is most fundamental;

Es necesario empezar por lo que es mas fundamental

and simple.

y mas simple.

PRACTICE.

The horror of vice, and the love of virtue, are the

borror, m. vicio, m. amor, m. virtud, f. ser

delight of the wise.

delicia, f. sabio, m.

Give me the bread. Cut the meat.

dar

pan, m.

carne, f.

Bring the mustard,

traer

mostaza, f.

What is agreeable to the taste is often pernicious to

lo que ser agradable

gusto, m. ser las mas veces pernicioso

health. [*salud, f.*]

The

The price of silk is extravagant.

precio, m. seda, f. ser extravagante.

Men ought to shun vice, and stick to virtue.

deber buir del vicio adoptar virtud, f.

The use of lace is not very antient.

uso, m. encaje, m. ser muy antiguo.

Italy is the garden of Europe.

Italia ser jardin, m.

France is separated from Spain by the Pyrenees, and
from Italy by the Alps.

estar separar

Galicia is very distant from Andalusia.

estar

The rivers Euphrates, and Tigris join before they
enter into the sea.

juntarse antes de

entrar en mar, m.

The Parnassus, and Helicon are the two darling
mountains of poets.

favorito, adj.

monte, m.

The king of France had given Avignon to the Pope.

dar

The principality of Orange is in that country.

principado

estar

pais.

Wheat has been sold for a crown a bushel.

trigo, m. ser vender corona, f. celemin, m.

Lace will be sold for fifteen shillings an ell.

encaje, m. se vendera

vara, f.

These faggots are worth five pounds a hundred.

garvilla, f. valen libra, f.

Butter sells for sixpence a pound.

manteca, f. se vende

Eggs have been sold six shillings a hundred; ten-
pence a dozen.

huevo, m. se ha vendido

penique docena, f.

Let

For PERSONAL PRONOUNS. 39

Let us prefer honour to interest.
preferamos honor, m. interests, m.

Clemency, wisdom, and courage, are finer ornaments
Clemencia, f. sabiduria. animo, m. ser mas bellas adornos
 in a prince than the jewels with which he is adorned.
de un principe que joyas con que se viste.

Poverty, illness, and other misfortunes of life that
Pobreza, f. enfermedad, f. otro, adj. desgracia, f. quida, f. que
 are of a long continuance, make men miserable.
ser largo, adj. duracion hacer

History, geography, and mathematics, are necessary
ser
 sciences. [*ciencia.*]

The study of history has always been recommended
historia, f. ser recomendar
 to youth of both sexes.
juventud, f. ambos, adj. sexo, m.

It was ever commendable to study languages.
ser siempre recomendable estudiar lengua, f.

Rules for the Spanish Pronouns.

12. The variation of the first personal pronoun in the singular is, *yo, mi, me, conmigo*; as, *yo hablo*; *de mi se quejan*; *a mi me llaman*; *hablan conmigo*; I speak; they complain of me; they call for me; they speak to me.

13. The variation of the second personal pronoun in the singular is, *tu, ti, te, contigo*; as, *tu tienes la culpa*; *de ti murmuran*; *a ti te escuchan*; *hablan contigo*; that is your fault; they complain of you; they listen to you; they speak to you.

14. These two first personal pronouns are common to male, and female.

15. The variation of the third personal pronoun, in its direct signification in the singular, is, *el*, or *le* for the masculine, *ella*, *le*, or *la* for the feminine, *ello*, or *lo* for the neuter; as, *él es*; *háblemosle*; *á ella le está bien*; *siganla*; *ello parece fácil, pero no lo es*; he is; let us speak to him; it is good for her; let them follow her; it appears easy, but it is not so.

16. The plural of the first personal pronoun is *nos*, and has no variation; that of the second is *vos*, and sometimes loses the *v*; as, *yo os lo mando*; I command you. The plurals *nos* and *vos*, when they are not in composition with the adjective *otros* for the masculine, and *otras* for the feminine, are common to both genders; and although plurals, they may sometimes be united with nouns in the singular number, particularly in the decrees of some great superiors; as, *Nos Dⁿ. Fray Fernando Portillo, Arcobispo de S^{to}. Domingo, &c.*; *por quanto por parte de vos, Dⁿ. Felipe Fernandez, nos ha sido hecha relacion, &c.*; We Lord Brother Fernando Portillo, Archbishop of St. Domingo, &c.; whereas on your behalf, Mr. Felipe Fernandez, it has been reported to us, &c.

17. The plural of the third personal pronoun, in its direct signification, has for its variation, *ellos*, *les*, and *los* for the masculine, and *ellas*, *les*, and *las* for the feminine; as, *á ellos les dixeran, que los castigarían*; *á ellas les pareció, que las miraban*; it was said to them that they would be punished; it appeared to them that they looked at them.

18. The neuter *ello* has no plural, and when it is preceded by the preposition *de*, loses the *e*; and the same happens with *ellos*, *ella*, *ellas*, but not with *el*, which ought to be distinguished from the article; as, *dello se hablaba*; *dellos decían, que irían á la guerra*; *della*, or *dellas*, *decían, que se casaban*; it was spoken of it; it was said of them, that they would go to war;

it

it was said of her, or of them that they should be married.

19. The two first personal pronouns, in their reciprocal signification, have no other variations; as, *yo me amo, tu te amas, nosotros nos amamos, vosotros os amais*; I love myself, thou lovest thyself, we love ourselves, ye love yourselves: but the third personal pronoun has for its reciprocal signification, *si, se, consigo*, common to the three genders, and both numbers of the direct signification; as, *el se estima a simismo; ella se viste por simisma; ello lo da de simismo; ellos hacen para simismos; ellas se alaban á simismas*; he esteems himself; she dresses herself; it comes by itself; they do for themselves; they praise themselves.

20. N. B. *El, la, lo, los, las*, may be articles and pronouns. Articles when they come before the nouns; as, *el hombre; la muger; lo bueno; los honores; las virtudes*; the man; the woman; the good; the honours; the virtues. They are pronouns only before, or after the verbs; as, *el habló, or habló el; la casaron, or casaronla; lo buscaron, buscaronlo; los castigaron, or castigaronlos; las vistieron, or vistieronlas*; he spoke; they married her; they fetched it; they punished them; they dressed them.

21. *Yo* may be used with the substantives; as, *Yo Don Josef Eguluz, corregidor de la ciudad de Xerez de la Frontera*; I Mr. Joseph Eguluz, lord mayor of the city of Xerez de la Frontera.

22. The pronoun *tu* is never used but by superiors speaking to their children, and servants.

23. Instead of *tu* the Spaniards make use of *usted* in singular, and *ustedes* in plural, for both genders with which the verb agrees in the third person accordingly; as, *Usted mantiene con justicia que todos los individuos de la especie humana tienen por naturaleza igual derecho a la libertad,*

libertad, y a los beneficios de la Providencia; you justly maintain that all the human species have by nature an equal right to liberty, and the benefits of Providence: *Ustedes se introducen, á hablar en asuntos, que no han examinado*; you take upon yourselves to speak on topics that you never considered.

24. Neither is the third personal pronoun used when we speak about any honourable person, or persons; and instead of calling over his, or their proper names every moment, the Spaniards use the treatment *su merced* in singular, or *sus mercedes* in plural, for both genders; as, *Mi padre me encargò, que diga á vm, que su merced le está esperando*; my father desired me to tell you, that he is waiting for you: *Sus mercedes todos están buenos, y me han encargado que rinda á vmds sus cumplimientos*: the gentlemen are all in good health, and desired me to present you their compliments.

25. Personal pronouns and their substitutes, when they are doers, and the speech is of an active and natural construction, ought to be used in the nominative; and before the verb: the same method must be used, when they are sufferers, and the speech is of a passive and natural construction; but when the speech implies either an interrogation, or the imperative mood, then they come better after the verb.

EXAMPLES.

I am ready. Is he at home? Do so.
Estoy pronto. Está su merced en casa? Haga vm a f.

PRACTICE.

I praise, thou eatest, he opens, we talk, ye drink,
alabar comer abrir hablar beber
 they add. [*añadir.*]

Am I blamed? art thou held? is he led? are we
vituperar? detener? conducir? re-
 rewarded? are ye condemned? have they done.
compensar? condenar? hacer?

Cling

For PERSONAL PRONOUNS. 43

Cling thou. Creep ye.
agarrarse. gatear.

I do not forget the benefits.
olvidar beneficio, m.

Look at that tree. It is | well blossomed, | and yet
arbol, m. estar vicioso,
produces no fruit. I will cut it down | if it yields no
producir fruto. cortar dar
fruit this year. These two trees are dead. It is the
estar muerto, adj.

moss that has killed them. You see that it stops the
moho, m. matar ver que tapar
pores of the trees.
poro, m.

Let us go into the poultry yard, it is open. We
corral, m. estar abierto.
have a dozen of hens. They lay eggs every day.
tener docena, f. gallina. poner bueno, m. todo, adj.

We tell him the truth, and he wont believe us.
decir verdad, f. no querer creer

Few people | are wise enough to prefer the blame
pocos ser sabio, adj. bastante preferir reproche, m.
that is useful, to the praise that betrays them.
ser util. alabanza, f. vender

I intreat you, to grant me that favour.
suplicar conceder favor, m.

What can I do for you, madam?
poder hacer

What do you say, Sir? I do not understand you.
decir entender

Don't you speak Spanish?
hablar

I understand it pretty well; but when you speak so
casi quando tan
very fast, I cannot understand you.
apriesa

I ask you if you will do me a favour?
suplicar hacer

With

With all my heart, if I can conveniently. Have
corazon, m. comodamente. tener
 you a Spanish dictionary? Yes, Sir, I have Baretti's
tener
 dictionary. Will you lend it me for two, or three weeks?
prestar

It is at your service, if you choose to send for it.

estar Do you think the city of Madrid is finer than London?
querer enviar
ciudad, f. hermosa, adj.

No; it is not so large, nor so well built as London.
ser edificada

Did you see the castle of St. Angelo at Rome?

ver Yes; it is very fine, and very rich: | in short, |
hermoso, adj. rico: en una palabra,
 it is the finest castle in all Europe.

I love you with all my heart; and if you will come
corazon, m. venir
 to-morrow to see me, I will give you what I promised
mañana ver dar prometer
 you.

I will not fail; but I am afraid to be too troublesome
fallar; pero temo molesto, adj.
 to you, and to your family.

Did Mr. N. return you the book you lent him?
volver libro, m. prestar

Not yet; but I believe he will give it me soon.
creer presto.

When you | get it back, | will you lend it me.
le recoja, prestar

I will do it willingly, to oblige you.
hacer gustosamente por servir

When will you go to see him at his country seat.
ir ver casa de campo.

I believe I shall visit him next month.
creer visitar proximo mes, m.

Bring

Bring me to-morrow your grammar.

Here it is, Sir ; I brought it with me.

aquí estar traer con

Shew me what you have written. That is not well

mostrar escribir estar

done. Write it over again ; and when you have done,

otra vez ; lo haya hecho,

give it to your brother. [*hermano.*]

Believe me, you are very idle.

ser peroso, adv.

Forgive me, I will be more diligent.

perdonar ser

Reach me that pen-knife, and a new clean plain pen.

alcanzar corta-pluma, limpio, adj. pluma; f,

Write an exercise, and then read it to me.

deftues leer

She loves me, and yet I am unhappy with her.

aun ser

26. Personal pronouns, when they are sufferers, or persons to whom any profit, or damage occurs, and the speech is of an active, and natural construction, ought to be used in the terminations, *me, te, se, le, la, lo, nos, os, los, las*, and most commonly placed before the verb ; except in the imperative mood, where they ought to be placed between the verb, and the nominative case, and in the infinitive, where they are better after the verb : (see Article the fourth, p. 126, of my Grammar).

EXAMPLES.

You have armed him with the sword.

Tu le armaste con la espada.

Read the book.

Lee el libro.

It is good to honour oneself with good deeds.

Es bueno honrarse con buenas obras.

PRAXIS.

PRACTICE.

He burned himself with love.

arderse de

We demonstrate to them the truth. [*verdad*, f.]

Dress yourself.

vestirse

He came to overcome them in the dispute.

venir vencer disputa, f.

Possibly we may agree in conversing.

acaso poder convenir.

27. It is also to be observed, that *se* makes the adjoining verb sometimes passive; as, *Se hace la paz*; they are making peace: *Las cartas se escriben*; they are writing letters,

28. Demonstrative pronouns are, *este, ese, aquel, este otro, ese otro, aquel otro*: *este* and *este otro* refer to what is nearest, or at hand to the first person; *ese* and *ese otro* refers to what is nearest to the second; and *aquel* and *aquel otro* to what is more distant with respect to other: when they are with the substantives, they relate to, ought to precede, and agree with them in number, gender, and case.

EXAMPLE.

In this world. With that child. For that horse.

En este mundo. Con ese niño. Por aquel caballo.

PRACTICE.

This horse trots well. That man talks loud.

caballo trotar hablar alto.

This table is too wide.

mesa, f. *ser demasiado ancho*, adj.

These glasses are not clean.

cristal, m. *estar limpio*, adj.

This work will not be finished this summer, nor

obra ser acabado, adj. *verano*

even this year. That tree is dead.

arbol, m. *ser muerto*, adj.

This

For DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS. 47

This garden is in good order; but these walks
jardin, m. estar en pero calles, f.
 are too narrow. [*estrecho, adj.*]

These boys and those girls run faster than that
muchacho muchacha correr mas que
 woman. [*muger.*]

This hat is the gentleman's, and not yours.
sombrero, m. ser señor

That house is Mr. Martin's, and this orchard is his
casa, f. ser vergel, m.
 brother's. Your horse is as fine as this.
cavallo ser tan hermoso, adj. como.

Eat that apple, and I will eat this.
comer manzana, f.

These pears are better than those.
pera, f. ser mejor que

Virtue, and vice produces different effects: this
virtud, f. vicio, m. producir diferente
 causes the misery of men, that makes them happy.
causar miseria, f. hacer feliz.

Here are my books; but these are morals, and those
aquí estar libro, m. ser moral,
 politics. [*político, adj.*]

This man is more honest than what you think.
honesto pensar.

This woman is not so happy as she deserves.
señora ser feliz merecer.

29. The demonstrative pronouns, when they are
 used to avoid the repetition of the substantives they re-
 late to, are to be rendered by the personal pronoun.

EXAMPLE.

The king's coach, and *that* of the queen.
El coche del rey, y el de la reyna.

PRACTICE.

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PRACTICE.

The city of London is bigger, and contains more
ciudad, f. Londres ser mas grande, contener. mas
 inhabitants, than that of Paris.
habitante que

This house is smaller, than that of your brother.
casa, f. ser mas pequeño, adj.

He has taken the best apples, and has given to me
tomar mejor manzana, f. dar
 those which are good for nothing.
bueno, adj.

30. The demonstrative pronouns, used singly either before, or after the verb, and standing for any expression that comprehends things, or actions, to which it is impossible to attribute either the masculine, or feminine gender, ought to be rendered by the neutral termination.

EXAMPLE.

This is more | surprising | than that.
Esto es mas de admirar que aquello.

PRACTICE.

That is admirable. This is very fine. [*hermoso.*]

In saying that, he looked at me.
diciendo mirar

This will occasion a new law-suit.
ocasionar pleyto.

I did not think of that. All that is true.
pensar en verdad.

This was approved by a few; but that displeased
aprobar pero disgustar
 the whole company.
todo, adj. compañía, f.

That of which you spoke to me yesterday.
hablar

31. Demonstra-

31. Demonstrative pronouns, when they relate to a foregoing substantive, although they must agree with it in number, and gender, yet sometimes do not agree in case; as, *Hablamos de mi primo, y de mi hermana; para esta te daré un abanico, y para aquel un sombrero*; We have spoken of my cousin, and of my sister; for her I will give you a fan, and for him a hat.

32. Possessive pronouns in singular, before their substantives, are *mi, tu, su*; after them, *mio, tuyo, suyo*: in plural, before, *mis, tus, sus*; after, *mios, tuyos, suyos*. *Nuestro* and *vuestro* are used like adjectives, but rather before than after their substantives; and all these do not agree with the possessor, but with the thing possessed.

EXAMPLE.

My father, thy mother, his friend, our relations,
Mi padre, tu madre, su amigo, nuestros parientes,
 your commerce.
su comercio.

Your brother, and mine. My book, and thine.
Vuestro hermano, y el mio. Mi libro, y el tuyo.

My story is long, his is short; but let us hear
Mi historia es larga, la suya es corta; pero oygamos
 yours first.
la tuya primero.

PRACTICE.

His story is short, and entertaining; mine is long,
entretenida; larga
 and tiring one. [*canzada.*]

Go to my neighbour's (a), and enquire after his son.
ir vecino, preguntar hijo.

Have you seen my canary birds?
ver canario.

(a) This *s*, which signifies the genitive case, in this and similar phrases, ought to be translated by, *en casa de, el libro de, el estilo de, &c.*

Walk in our garden.

pasear *jardin, m.*

Examine his papers. Look for my letter.

examinar *papel, m.* *busca* *carta.*

Don't go out without an umbrella, your gloves,

salir *su* *parasol, m.* *guante.*

and your fan. [*abanico, m.*]

Her affection for me is not great.

afection *grande.*

Thy sword is too long.

espada, f. *demasiado largo, adj.*

My action is not blameable. [*vituperable.*]

My clock does not go right now.

reloj *no va bien ahora.*

The end of his cane has spoiled his hat.

punta, f. *caña* *ensuciar sombrero.*

Take up her knife. Give her her fork.

coger *cuchillo.* *dar* *tenedor.*

Return her her book. Hang up her hat.

volver *libro.* *colgar*

Mend her pen. Clean her buckles.

sortar *pluma, f.* *limpiar* *hevilla, f.*

Your father, and mine are talking together.

estar hablar

Is that your book? [*libro, m.*]

Yes; it is mine.

I have lost my seal; lend me yours.

perder *sello, m.* *prestar*

Their house is almost opposite to ours.

estar casi enfrente

His lesson is long; but mine is short.

leccion, f. *ser* *ser corto, adj.*

The king was in his coach, and the queen in hers.

estar

My business requires more labour, and care than his.

negocio *exigir* *trabajo* *cuidado*

This

For DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS. 51

This book is mine.

ser

That horse, which was mine, now is thine.

caballo

This field was ours, and this meadow is yours.

campo, m.

prado, m.

This house was his, and these trees were theirs.

casa, f.

arbol, m.

The gun, which you have bought of Mr. Smith was

fusil

comprar

ser

mine, before it was his.

antes de ser

Is that country house near Southampton, yours, or

quinta, f.

cerca

his? If it was mine, I would sell it.

si fuera

vender.

I have got nothing of yours.

no tengo nada

We, and ours are for peace.

estar

paz.

Was it not for disputing of mine, and thine, there

no fuera

would be no discord. [*discordia.*]

We must give every one his due.

33. Possessive pronouns may be repeated in Spanish, before every substantive, when there are more than one in the same sentence.

EXAMPLE.

Cousin, bring me my coat, waistcoat, and breeches.

Primo, traeme mi casaca, michupa, y mis calzones.

Uncle, how is my aunt, and my cousins?

Tio, como estan mi tia, y mis primos?

PRACTICE.

Have you seen my books, ink, pens, and paper.

ver

tinta, plumas,

papel.

C 2

Your

Your house, garden, stable, and yard, are well
casa, f. jardin, m. caballeriza, f. corral, m. estar
 distributed.

His father, mother, and guardian are happy.
ayo felix.

Our lodgings, furniture, and chimney were very
quarto, m. adorno, m. chimenea, f.
 comfortable. [*agradable.*]

You wash your feet, hands, and face every Sunday.
pies, m. mano, f. cara, f.

Her cap, veil, and petticoat are very rich.
cofia, f. velo, m. saya, f.

Our stays, gown, and ear-rings are very well made.
cotilla, f. bata, f. xarcillo, m. hacer.

Your necklaces, fans, and jewels are very dear.
gargantilla, f. abanico, m. dixe, m.

34. The noun *sake* signifies *causa*; and when it comes with the preposition *for*, and any of the possessive pronouns, it must be rendered into Spanish, *por causa*, *por hacer favor*, *por caridad*, *por Dios*, and very often with the preposition, and the pronoun.

EXAMPLE.

Assist me for God's sake. Keep-it for my sake.
Ayudame por Dios. Guardalo por mi.

PRACTICE.

Do that for your own sake. Don't tell t for his sake.
hacer decir

Take it, and preserve it for her sake.
tomar guardar

Pray stay here an instant for our sake.
suplico á vm. se quede aqui

Let him do it for my sake.
desiglo vm. trabajar

Go thither for their sake.
alli por hacer les favor.

35. If the preposition *of* be set immediately before a possessive pronoun, it is to be omitted in Spanish.

EXAMPLE.

A friend of mine would be very glad to, &c.

Un amigo mio se alegraria mucho de, &c.

PRACTICE.

A kinsman of yours has obtained a pension.

pariente obtener pension, f.

Two servants of his robbed him.

criados robar (2 perf.)

Mr. Thorbeck, scholar of mine, has learned to write,

aprender escribir

and speak Spanish in seven weeks.

hablar semana.

Relatives, Interrogatives, and Indefinite Distributives, which come under the same rules of Government.

36. A relative refers to some preceding word, or clause of a sentence, or sometimes to a whole sentence; which precedent word or clause, or sentence, is called the *antecedent*. The antecedent not only goes before the relative, but is also understood, and sometimes repeated after it.

37. An *interrogative* refers to something which may be considered as an antecedent: and the design of the interrogative term, in a question, is to discover something, or unknown antecedent; thus, *De quien habló v. m.?* whom did you mention? *Del sabio, y virtuoso;* the wise and virtuous man:—it was the wise and virtuous man whom you mentioned. Thus the antecedent is discovered in the answer.

38. The interrogative *que* likewise inquires after an unknown antecedent; as, *Que está v. m. mirando?* *aquel libro;* what are you looking at? that book:—it was a book which you was looking at: *Que está v. m. sembrando?*

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brando? la raiz de un tulipo; what are you sowing? the root of a tulip:—it was the root of a tulip that you were putting, &c.

39. The distributive, and indefinite terms, *quienquiera, qualquiera, &c.* may be considered, as referring to some hypothetical antecedent not determined in the sentence: as, *Quienquieraque v. m. señale, yo lo apruebo; qualquieraque v. m. elija, yo se le enviaré; whomsoever ye shall appoint, I will him approve; whichsoever ye shall choose, that will I send you.*

40. The relative agreeth with its antecedent in person, number, and gender; and sometimes in case.

41. The relative pronouns are, *que, qual, quien, cuyo, ambos, entrambos, ambofados, quienquiera, qualquiera, alguien, nadie, alguno, ninguno; which, who, whose, both, whosoever, whichsoever; somebody, nobody, anybody.* *Que* is common to all numbers and genders; *qual* makes plural *quales*, and *quien* *quienes*, and both are of all genders; but *que* and *qual* may relate to any substantive whatever, and *quien* only to a person. *Cuyo* follows the declension of the adjectives of two terminations, agrees with the person, or thing of which we are speaking, and not with the person, or thing to which it relates; as, *Aquel, or aquella, cuyo sea el dinero, le cobre; aquel, or aquella, cuya sea la hacienda, la cuide; that man, or woman, whose is the money, may recover it; that man, or woman, whose is the estate, ought to take care of it.* Where *cuyo* and *cuya* agree with *dinero* and *hacienda*, and are relating to a person, to whom the money, or estate belongs, and *cuyo*, is the same as *of whom* or *whose*.

42. *Ambos, entrambos, and ambofados; both; follow the declension of the adjectives of two terminations; but have no singular.*

43. *Quienquiera, qualquiera; whoever, whichever; are indefinite pronouns, common to both genders, and which signify as the parts of their composition.*

44. *Alguien*, somebody; *nadie*, nobody; *alguno*, any, or, any one; *ninguno*, none, or, no one; likewise are used as indefinite pronouns: *alguien* and *nadie* are of all numbers, and genders; *alguno* and *ninguno* do not differ from the adjectives of two terminations; but *ninguno* has no plural.

45. *Algo*, some; *cada*, each; *fulano*, somebody; *futano*, another; may be added to the pronouns, and they all have no plural: *algo* is always neuter; *cada* is common to masculine, and feminine; and *fulano* and *futano* have a feminine termination.

46. The pronoun *quien* relates to a person, and is common to both genders.

EXAMPLE.

It is he whom I see.

El es á quien yo veo.

The woman of whom they are speaking.

La muger de quien estan hablando.

PRACTICE.

Ye who maintain the cause of truth, and virtue, do

mantener causa, f. verdad, f. virtud, f.

great, though, perhaps, not honoured services.

grande acaso servicio, m.

They are persons who extol the actions which they

fer ponderar accion, f.

never practise.

nunca practicar.

What can I do, who am a poor helpless woman?

fer desamparado, adj.

No people are ever well defended, but those who

fer jamas defender sino

fight for themselves.

pelear

The effects of liberty were obvious in the Samnites,

efecto, m.

fer evidente

who, though confined to a very small spot, made a
reducir *pequeño terreno* *bacer*
 much greater resistance than Numidia, Egypt, Macedonia, and all Asia.
resistencia, f.

Let us endeavour to appease the judge, before whom
pensar en calmar *ante*
 we are to appear one day.
deber presentase *dia, m.*

The man who does his duty, receives the approbation of virtuous people.
deber

It is God to whom we ought to direct all our actions.
dirigir

We must be careful in choosing those friends, whom
es preciso tener cuidado *elegir* *los amigos a quienes*
 we intend, to make our confidants.
intentamos *confidente, m.*

There are [many men] whom a prudent person ought
hay *muchos* *un hombre prudente deber*
 not to trust. [*fiar*.]

Do you know whom you speak to (a)?
saber *hablar con.*

Who is there? It is I—it is Peter.
estar *ser* *ser*

The prince, whom I serve, has intrusted me with the
servir *confiar*
 greatest employments. [*empleos, m.*]

The woman, whom God formed with one of Adam's
formar
 ribs, was the cause of his sin.
costilla, f. *ser* *pecado, m.*

(a) N. B. When any preposition occurs at the end of an English phrase, it must be placed before its own case: therefore this ought to be rendered by: *con quien habla, &c.*

It

It is you they are speaking of.

de quien estar hablar.

It is you he applies to.

á quien el se dirige.

The person upon whose honour I had relied. [*contar.*]

The person with whom you trade, is not worth.

tratar novale

a groat. [*un. quarto.*]

The lady, with whom you live, is not twenty-four

señora

vivir. notiene.

24.

years old.

años.

Be grateful towards God, from whom you have.

agradecido, adj. á Dios.

has

received so many favours.

recibido. tantos beneficios.

The boy, to whom I was speaking, is audacious:

muchacho.

estar. hablar.

ser desvergonzado.

Whose beautiful country-house is this?

de quien es esta hermosa casa de campo?

47. *Qual*, which makes its plural *quales*, relates to one, or many of a greater number, and is common to all genders.

EXAMPLE.

Which of these two pictures do you like best?

qual destas dos pinturas le parece á um. mejor?

PRACTICE.

Which of these two pens do you choose to have.

pluma, f.

querer

tener.

Which page shall I write upon (*a*)?

plana

escribir sobre?

The trees bear their fruits; every one in their season.

arbol, m. dar

fruto cada qual

saxon.

That bed is the one, in which he laid.

lecho, m.

acostarse.

C 5

I know.

I know the tree you are speaking of; its fruits are
conocer arbol del qual estar fruto ser
 excellent.

The sciences to which I apply myself.
á que, or á las quales yo me aplico.

The house wherein you dwell is handsomer than ours.
casa, f. en la qual, or que vm. vive ser hermoso, adj.

The wood, wherein we have walked, belongs to one
bosque, m. en el qual pasear, pertenecer
 of your friends.

The province, wherein you have passed the summer,
provincia, f. en la qual, or que, pasar verano, m.
 has allurements, which ours has not.
comodidad, f. de las quales carece la nuestra, or que notiene la nuestra.

I have read the book which you made me a
leer libro, m. del qual vm. me hizo, or que
 present of.
vm. me regaló.

These are the rules, by which the honesty of a man may
ser ser
 be known, which I approve by the inward sense of
conocido, adj. intrinseco, adj. conocimiento, m.
 my conscience; in which it springs, as a natural prin-
nacer
 ciple of morals, and I doubt not but those are the pro-
que ser
 ductions of human reason.

You bear the inventory of your best graces in your
llevar inventario, m. mejor gracia, f.
 mind; which you were now running over.
mente repasar

God hath appointed a day, in the which he will
señalar
 judge the world in righteousness.
juzgar en justicia.

There is scarce any thing, which does not afford
apenas franquear
 entertainment.

48. *Que* is of all persons, numbers, genders, and cases.

EXAMPLES.

The lady, who has bought me this pen-knife is young,
La señorita que me ha comprado este corta-plumas es joven,
 pretty, and obliging.
hermosa, y atractiva.

PRACTICE.

The books, which you read are good, but very difficult to understand.
libro, m. leer ser pero de entender.

I detest those men, that are deceitful.
detestar ser engañosos, adj.

Learn the things, which the gospel prescribes to us.
aprender cosa, m. que, or las quales, evangelio, m. ordenar

The world which God created out of nothing shews his omnipotence.
mundo, m. que, or el qual, mostrar

It is of that sum, I ask you the payment.
de la qual pedir pago.

It is to glory, I aspire.
ser a la qual aspirar.

There is scarce any thing, which does not afford entertainment.
apenas cosa, f. franquear

And thou, O great God! who preferest the pure, and upright heart.
recto, adj. corazon. preferir pura

The wise man is he who regulates his conduct with prudence and justice.
sabio, adj. ser arreglar conducta

49. *What* may be translated by *logue*.
 Men may impose upon themselves, what they please.
obligarse á gustar.

He does not love jollity, and what we call good
bolgarse
 neighbourhood. [*sociabilidad*, f.]

He allowed them what was sufficient to bear their
conceder *llevar*
 expences.

Talents that are proper to enforce what has been
urgir
 penned by greater masters.
escribir

To set forth what seems to have been the general
establecer
 intention of nature.

50. *Cuyo* follows the declension of the adjectives of two terminations ; but precedes its substantive.

PRACTICE.

I have seen Mr. Rollin's house ; I admire its situa-
ver *casa*, f. *cuyos* *cuartos*,
 tion, architecture, and apartments.
arquitectura, y *situacion*, *admiro*.

The person upon whose honour I had relied.
cuyo *contar*.

The tower, upon the top of which we are, is a
torre, f. *sobre* *cuya* *cima* *estar*, *ser*
 hundred feet high.
de cien *pies de alto*.

The Seyne, in the bed of which other rivers fall,
Sena, f. *en* *cuya* *madre* *desaguan* *otro* *rio*, m.
 may pass for a considerable river.
pasar

The house, of which I have made the purchase.
casa, *cuya* *compra*, f.

The religion, whose laws you despise, will condemn
cuyas *leyes* *vm.* *desprecia*, *le* *condenará*
 you one day. [*un dia*.]

He cannot be wrong, whose life is in the right.
estar *errar* *vida*, f. *ser* *bueno*, adj.

SPANISH EXERCISES. 61

51. *Ambos, entrambos, and ambosadós*, follow the declension of the adjectives of two terminations; but have no plural.

EXAMPLE.

By which I understand they were both wrong.

Por loque yo entiendo ambos estaban errados.

52. *Quienquiera. Qualquiera.*

He was of such a temper, that he would hate whom-
ser tal temperamento, m. aborrecer
 soever the other loved.

They have done unto him whatever they wished.

hacer con quisieran.

Whoever robs a woman of her reputation, despoils
robar despojar
 a defenceless creature of all, that makes her valuable;
indefenso, adj. criatura, f. hacer estimable;
 and whoever does so is the most unworthy person in the
indigno, adj. persona, f.
 world. [*mundo, m.*]

Whatever is assessed upon the general part of man-
imponer comun
 kind | is levied upon | individuals.

se exige de individuo, m.

Whoever committeth a sin, is a slave of sin.

cometer pecado, m. ser

Whatever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.

sembrar coger.

Rules for the Construction of Adjectives.

53. A Spanish adjective must be of the same gender and number, and, in the natural construction, placed after the substantive, it has reference to; except the numerals, as it will be said N^o 57, 58.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

A little boy. A man. The first picture.
Un niño pequeño. Un hombre. El primer cuadro.
 A little girl.
Una niña pequeña.

PRACTICE.

He gave money sufficient for the year.
dar

A house suited to my taste.
casa, f. acomodado, adj. gusto.

Fields | yielding a large produce. |
campo, m. fértil.

Alexander the great. Plato the wife.

He was a man learned, and religious.
sabio, adj.

A dutiful child is a great comfort to his parents.
obediente ser consuelo, m.

A good wife is an inestimable treasure.
muger

A good action deserves great praise.
accion, f. merecer elogio, m.

A rash counsel is productive of fatal consequences.
mal consejo, m. ser

My father and mother are very compassionate.
son piadoso, adj.

He is a dead man. It is a convincing proof.
ser muerto, adj. convincente

A frequented place. A forsaken house.
frequentado, adj. sitio, m. abandonado, adj.

A constant, sincere, and disinterested friend is scarce.
raro.

A fine garden Two fine flowers.
hermoso, adj. jardin, m. flor, f.

A bad rider upon a good horse.
ginete, m. caballo.

The second street from hence.
calle, f.

A good

A good lock upon a bad door.

cerradura, f.

puerta, f.

I have got a little bird in a small cage.

lograr

pajaro, m.

jaula, f.

54. If an adjective belongs to several substantives, each in the singular number, the adjective ought to be in the plural, and to agree in gender with the masculine; as, *El marido, y la muger son generosos*; the husband, and wife are generous.

55. When the substantives are in plural, the adjective ought to agree in plural with the next; as, *Las esperanzas, y temores eran vanos*; *los temores, y esperanzas eran vanas*; *eran vanos sus temores, y esperanzas*; *eran vanas sus esperanzas, y temores*; their hopes and fears were vain. See p. 173. of my Grammar.

PRACTICE.

My father, my mother, and my sister, are all in good health.

I came yesterday with a coat, and waistcoat full of

venir

ayer

casaca, f.

justillo, m. lleno, adj.

spots. [*mancha, f.*]

Your master, and your mistress are very civil.

urbano, adj.

Your man-servant, and your maid-servant are idle,

criado

criada

ser perezoso, adj.

faucy, and extremely proud.

desvergonzado, adj.

soberbio, adj.

56. The adjective *caro*, when it signifies affection, and the participles *amado*, and *querido*, ought to be placed before their substantives.

EXAMPLES.

A dear hat.

My dear sister.

Un sombrero caro.

Mi cara hermana.

PRACTICE.

64 SPANISH EXERCISES.

PRACTICE.

My dear child, there is a dear book, and dear
abi tienes. *libro, m.*
 buckles. [*hevilla, f.*]

Your dear aunt is married.
estar casar.

My dear father is sick. [*enfermo.*]

My dear soul, these are very dear ruffles. [*vuelta, f.*]

57. Cardinal numbers commonly are placed before the substantives; as, *un hombre*; *una muger*; *veinte soldados*; a man; a woman; twenty soldiers.

58. Ordinal numbers, and cardinals used instead of ordinals, are frequently postponed; as, *El Papa Juan veinte y dos*; the Pope John XXII.: and when it is said, *el primero, segundo, tercero de Enero*, the substantive *dia* is understood between the article, and the numeral.

PRACTICE.

George the first, the second, the third, &c.

The 1st, the 2d of January.

Edward the sixth was Henry the eighth's successor.

James the second died; an exile in France, on the
morir, deserrado, m.
 6th of August 1701.

George the third was crowned at Westminster abbey,
ser
 on the 22d of September, in the year 1761.

59. If an adjective be used without a substantive, the Spanish adjective must then be of the masculine gender.

EXAMPLE.

The industrious are praised!

Los industriosos son alabados.

PRAC-

PRACTICE.

The slothful shall be punished, and the diligent rewarded. [*recompensar*.]
perezoso *castigar*

The ignorant are despised, but the learned esteemed.
despreciar *sabios* *estimar*.

The virtuous are respected, even by the wicked.
respetar

Death spares neither the rich, nor the poor.
perdonar *rico, m.* *pobre, m.*

60. In order to make known the government of the adjectives, it is necessary to appeal to use. The Spanish academy has given a number of examples to shew it, and I have translated them, and placed in my Grammar, under the head, "Government of the Prepositions," from page 130 to 173. Such are: *wearry with one's ill fortune*; *small in body*; *easy to digest*; *importuned with entreaty*; *wearied with work*, &c.

Comparatives.

61. Adjectives of the comparative degree are made by adding *mas*, or *menos*, and are followed by the conjunction *que*, and some substantive, or pronoun; which substantive, or pronoun shall always be in such case as the verb with which it agrees, or by which it is governed, may require, whether that verb be expressed, or understood, thus: *El es mayor que yo*; he is greater than I: *soy* (am) understood, requires *I* in the nominative case: *Esta pobre viuda ha puesto en el tesoro mas que los demas*; this poor widow hath cast more than all they which have cast into the treasury: *Yo estimo la virtud mas que las riquezas*; I esteem virtue more than riches; that is, more than I esteem riches. Hence the verb requires the objective case after *than*: *Vm. me cree menos que á el*; *vm. cree que el es mas sabio que yo*; *esta espada es mas bien de un soldado, que de un frayle*; you

you believe me less than him ; you think him wiser than me ; this sword is better for a soldier, than for a friar.

62. But if the comparative degree itself be governed by a preposition, then the word after it will not be so governed : *Lo mismo se observò antes por uno mas sabio que yo ; esto se emprendio antes por uno mas fuerte que el ;* the same was observed before by a wiser man than I ; the same was attempted by a much stronger man than he ; that is, by a man who was wiser, stronger, &c. This front is handsomer than the duke's ; that is, than the duke's front is : his stile is much better than David Hume's ; your sin was of a heavier kind than his ; *esta frente es mas hermosa, que la del duque ;* that is, than the duke's front is : *su estilo es mejor, que el de David Hume ; tu culpa es de peor condicion, que la suya.*

The satisfaction of one's own conscience, is of more value than all the praises of the universe.

precio, m. alabanza, f.

Gregory is younger. Amelia is the tallest.

ser mas joven.

alto, adj.

The sun is larger, and brighter than the moon.

grande

brillante

This man appears older than you, because you have

parecer viejo

better cloaths on.

vestido, m. sobref.

Princes are | often | unhappier than the greatest

estar las mas veces infeliz

grande

part of their subjects.

This lady is the handsomest of the three ; but the

hermosa

oldest is richer than the youngest.

vieja

rica

joven.

Where the inhabitants cannot be more rich, than

donde

vecinò, m.

what their own useful industry permits, there will be

propio, adj. util

permitir

good order.

63. The Superlative degree in English may be either relative, or absolute; when it is relative, it must be translated by *mas de*; as, The tallest of the boys; *el mas alto de los muchachos*: but when it is absolute, it is to be rendered by the proper superlative, or by the positive, preceded by the adverb *muy*; as, That is a very wise man; *aquel es un hombre sapientisimo*, or *muy sabio*.

GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES.

Of Speeches.

(a) A simple Spanish speech, may be made either with an impersonal verb alone; as, *amanece*; *anochece*; day breaks; night comes on, &c. (b) or with a nominative case, and a neutral verb; as, *Pedro duerme*, *corre*, *vive*; Peter sleeps, runs, lives: (c) or with a nominative case before the verb, and another after it: as, *yo soy hombre*; I am a man: (d) or if the speech is of an active, or transitive signification, it implies both an agent and an object, to which the action or energy of the verb from the agent passes; and then the agent ought to be in the nominative case, the verb ought to agree with it in number and person, and the object or predicate ought to be in the accusative case; as, Peter loves God; *Pedro ama á Dios*: (e) or if the speech is of a passive signification, expressing something suffered, or sustained by the agent, and which therefore requires, the object, and agent to change places, then the object ought to be in the nominative case, and the verb *ser* ought

ought to agree with it in number and person, and the agent to be placed in the ablative case, with the preposition *por* or *de*, thus: *Dios es amado por*; or, *de Pedro*.

Of the Construction of Nouns, and Pronouns, and other parts of Speech before the Verb.

(f) Every personal verb supposes a nominative case, and every nominative case requires a verb, (see *d*), the nominative case absolute excepted.

(g) A noun or pronoun, joined with either a gerund, or a participle, there being no other word, on which either of them depends, constitutes a nominative case absolute, thus: Very few of the Roman writers, *Cicero excepted*, ever made any great progress in moral philosophy; *muy pocos de los autores Romanos, excepto Ciceron, hicieron jamas progresos considerables en la filosofia moral*: And we being exceedingly tossed with a tempest, the next day we lightened the ship; *y nosotros hallandonos extremamente fatigados con laborrasca, el dia siguiente aligeramos el navio*.

(h) A personal verb must be of the same number and person with the nominative case.

EXAMPLES.

I speak; thou sighst; our friend reads; we breakfast.

Yo hablo; tu suspiras; nuestro amigo lee; nosotros almorzamos.

PRACTICE.

Ye bought; they sleep.

comprar

dormir.

Virtue excelleth all things, and has its own reward.

virtud, f. exceder todo, adj. cosa, f. tener propio, adj. premio, m.

The satisfaction of doing good is the greatest reward

satisfaccion, f. obrar bien. ser mayor

for a great man.

We

We are the children of God, and must observe his
bijo observar

law. [*ley*.]

Our happiness depends on religion.
felicidad, f. depender de religion, f.

Most people do that in Spain.
el mayor numero de gentes hacer España.

A great number of learned men maintain, that the
sabio, adj. softener

earth turns round the sun.
gira alrededor del sol.

The generality of men follow one another's incli-
seguir ageno, adj.

nations.

A great number of people went to see Lunardi's
gente ir ver

balloon.

Much art and nicety | are requisite | to season
delicadeza, f. se requieren sazonar
 praises well; but | there is | also a way of receiving
alabanza, f. pero hay tambien modo recibir
 them, when they are lawful, which does not hurt
quando ser legitimo, adj. dañar
 modesty.

Praises are a sort of tribute which | is paid | to
alabanza, f. ser como especie se paga
 true merit: we must neither reject them through
verdadero, adj. hemos menester rehusar por
 affectation, nor | hanker after | them | too eagerly.
desear con demasiado ardor.

(j) The nominative case may be of one, or more sub-
 stantives nouns, or pronouns; and then the verb ought
 to be in the plural number, and agree with the first
 person, rather than with the second, and with this, rather
 than with the third.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

He, and I will read that paper.

El, y yo leeremos aquel papel.

Thou, and I will go to breakfast.

Tu y yo iremos á almorzar.

Thou, and he will read the lesson.

Tu y el leereis la leccion.

But best in the fashionable manner: *Sumerced, y yo leeremos aquel papel: Usted, y yo iremos á almorzar: Usted, y sumerced leeran la leccion.* See what is said about the use of the pronouns of the second, and third persons, N^{os} 22, 23, and 24.

PRACTICE.

You, and I believe, that the happiness of this world

creer

felicidad, f.

mundo, m.

consists, in fulfilling all our civil, and religious duties,

consistir

cumplir

obligacion, f.

His neighbour, and I are resolved, to go to Cadiz by

vecino, m.

estar resuelto, adj.

sea, and to return by France.

volver

Peter, and you are talking louder, than I.

estar hablar alto, adj. que

She, and I are called to the meeting at the church.

estar llamar

junta

en

iglesia, f.

Patience, and perseverance are virtues often

ser virtud, f. frecuentemente

necessary. [*necesario, adj.*]

Anger, revenge, and obstinacy, when they disregard

ira, f. venganza, f.

obstinacion, f. quando

atropellar

reason, are unworthy of a | reasonable being. |

razon, f. ser indigno, adj.

hombre.

Wit, and sense are preferable to beauty.

ingenio, m. juicio, m. ser preferible

belleza.

(k) Common

(k) Common nouns admit before the verb the possessive case.

EXAMPLE.

The works of Cicero demonstrate his eloquence.

Las obras de Ciceron demuestran su eloquencia.

PRACTICE.

Peter's son comes. [*venir.*]

The master of the house is out.

amo estar fuera.

The justice of God encourages; the malice of man

justicia, f. animar; malicia, f.

decays. [*deanimar.*]

The creator of the world keeps it.

mundo, m. conservar.

The glass of water is clean.

vaso, m. agua estar limpio, adj.

The water of the glass is clear. [*claro, adj.*]

(l) They admit also before the verb, adjectives without, or with their own cases.

EXAMPLE.

A good spirited man strives to maintain his right.

El varon fuerte se empeña en mantener su derecho.

The man full of money wishes for more.

El hombre lleno de dinero desea mas.

PRACTICE.

The towns distant from the sea have very little traffic,

pueblo, m.

mar

comerciar

unless they have navigable rivers, or canals.

amenos

tener

rio

canal

The towns | near | the capital sell their produce

cerca de

vender

producto

| to advantage. | [*bien.*]

People

People inclined to ambition, or avarice, are never
gente, f. ambicion, f. avarico, f. estar nunca
 satisfied. [*satisfecho, adj.*]

(II) They admit also participles before the verb.

EXAMPLE.

The lover of mankind applies himself one way, or
El hombre amante de su proximo se aplica de un modo ó
 other, not to be a burthen to another.
de otro, para no ser le gravoso.

PRACTICE.

An honourable man must have the satisfaction of
deber
 getting his living with his own useful labour.
adquirir mantenimiento, m. propio, adj. util trabajo.

Men employed in doing good, deserve to be the most
emplear hacer merecer ser
 respected.

A skilful soldier enjoys the fruit of the victory.
sabio, adj. gozar fruto, m. victoria, f.

A warrior inured to fatigue, and accustomed to
guerrero endurecer faga, f. acostumar
 danger, does not refuse, to return to the field.
peligro, m. rehusar volver campo.

A man inured to work does not fear revolutions ;
acostumar trabajo, m. temer
 persecuted in his own country, he goes to another,
perseguir pais ir otro, adj.
 depending upon his abilities.
confiar en habilidad.

An able man, depending upon his abilities, and
capaz
 contenting himself with the enjoyment of necessities,
contentar necesidad, f.
 every where | is able | to obtain his livelihood, without
donde quiera puede lograr pan sin
 being troublesome to any one.
ser molesto nadie.

(m) They

(m) They admit also relative pronouns, with their verbs, and their own governments.

EXAMPLE.

The man, of whom thou complaineſt, helps thee.

El hombre, de quien te quejas, te favorece.

PRACTICE.

Men, who encourage that ſtate of things, which
fomentar
 favours them, without reſpect to morality, are good for
favorecer *moral, m.*
 nothing, and deſtructive to ſociety.

perniciouſo, adj. ſociedad, f.

People, who, whiſt they fought for their own intereſt,
gente, f. mientras pelear interes
 were invincible; being enſlaved, | have become
invencible; eſtar eſclavizado, adj. ſe han convertido
 fordid, and baſe.
en covardes y poltrones.

He, who hurts the character of | any one, | more
dañar alguien
 eſpecially that of the fair ſex, is the meaneſt of
eſpecialmente bello ſexó vil
 mankind. [*hombre.*]

He, who does not ſhew the higheſt indignation,
alto, adj.
 at a defamation, | more particularly when | it relates to
oyendo calumniar ſe trata de
 the fair ſex, acts improperly.
el bello ſexó, obra

That is the man, whom you have unjuſtly ſeized,
prender,
 unlawfully condemned, and wickedly ſlain.
ilegitimamente condenar, cobardemente matar.

The other is he, who loaden with the honours, which
cargado
 he never merited, and enriched with the ſpoils of the
jamás merecer, enriquecer deſpojo, m.

country, which he had ruined, a corrupt legislature
pays, m. *arruinar, corrompido, adj. legislacion, f.*
 exalted to high eminence, and afterwards dismissed
exaltar *despues* *despedir*
 without a frown.
sin *cenfura.*

(n) They admit also before the verb, the adverbial moods, that happen to correspond with adjectives.

EXAMPLE.

An honest man keeps his word.

El hombre de bien cumple su palabra.

Lastly, they admit conjunctions; by which means many nominative cases may be set before the verbs; as, *Pedro, y Juan estaban escribiendo*; Peter, and John were writing.

(o) The nominative case in the imperative mood ought to be placed after the verb. The same is to be observed, if the speech is an interrogation without any of the interrogative pronouns; because every interrogative pronoun, as well as every relative, although governed by the verb, always stand not only before the verb, by which they are governed, but also before the nominative case of the same verb: and the same happens with the interrogative adverbs.

EXAMPLES.

Whose glove is this?

De quien, or cuyo es este guante?

How do you find yourself?

Como se halla vñ.?

See the examples for the construction of the imperative mood (*ax*), and of the interrogatives.

* Observe, that the nominative cases of the first and second persons are often omitted in Spanish.

(p) Lastly, the nominative case may be placed after any neuter verb, denoting gesture, state, or condition.

EXAMPLE.

Upon a sofa sat the lovely Fatima.

Sobre un canapé se sentó la amable Fatima.

PRACTICE.

Upon a green turf slept the lazy clown.

verde haz, m. dormir perezoso bufon.

On the bank lay the indolent dame.

ri vera, f. acostarse negligente

Over our heads flew the eagle, with her brood.

cabeza, f. volar aguila, f. cria.

Over the hill ran Poppe, with great speed.

monte, m. correr prisa.

*Rules for the Spanish Construction of the
Infinitive Mood.*

(q) The construction of the infinitive mood is various, and perhaps more difficult for the foreigners than that of the other moods.

(r) The infinitive mood may be considered as a kind of verbal substantive; as a substantive, and yet as retaining its verbal nature at the same time, either by governing some objective case of a noun, which stands before the verb, to which the infinitive mood is a nominative case, or by requiring before, or after it such prepositions, and forms of cases as its verb usually requires, and then the preposition *to* is to be rendered by the article *el*.

EXAMPLE.

To alienate our own rights is a crime much more
El enagenar nuestros propios derechos, es un delito mucho mas
enormous, than a suicide.
enorme que el suicidio.

PRACTICE.

The event shews us, that to depart in the minutest
resulta, f. mostrar *separarse* *mas pequeño*
 article from the nicety, and strictness of behaviour, is
artículo *exactitud, f.* *vigor* *puntillo*
 as dangerous to national honour, as to female virtue.
peligroso, adj. *honor, m.* *virtud, f.*

To give a single example in each rule.
particular *cada regla.*

To bring the matter to a point.
traer *asunto, m.* *punto, m.*

To do evil is an abominable act.
hacer *acción, f.*

To speak the truth is not always convenient.
verdad, f.

To complain is permitted to sick persons.
quejarse *permitir* *enfermo*

To interrupt any one, who speaks is not polite.
interrumpir *al que* *urbanidad.*

To correct men, while they are young is right.
corregir *mientras* *ser* *ser*

To hear, one's friends are in perfect health, is a great
oir *amigos* *salud, f.*

satisfaction to sensible people.
sociable gente, f.

To see brothers well united together, rejoices the
ver *hermano* *unido, adj.* *regocijar*
 world, as much, as to see them in discord, pains it.
todo, adj. *discordia* *los lastima.*

To correct children for the faults they commit, is not
corregir *niño*
 always proper; but, to make them sensible, is necessary.
siempre bueno, n. ; pero el *hacer* *conocer* *ser*

To give advice, is easy; but, to execute, difficult.
ser *facil;* *executar* *defectuoso, adj.*

It is easy, to perceive, you neglect your business.
percibir *descuida*

It

It was ever commendable, to study languages.

ser siempre recomendable estudiar

Politicians differ about, whether | it is best | to live

disputar sobre, si sea mejor vivir

in a disturbed liberty, or in a tranquil slavery.

turbado, adj.

tranquilo, adj. esclavitud, f.

It is so common for the wicked, to ascribe the good

malo, adj. atribuir

actions of the honest to corrupt motives, that we were

vil

not surprised at that insinuation.

sorprenderse con

insinuacion, f.

To glorify God in all things is to do nothing against

glorificar

cosa, f. ser hacer

the economy, order, and relation of things, or | whereby

economia, f.

por donde

his holy name might be blasphemed.

nombre, m.

ser

(s) When two verbs come together, the latter, if it has not a nominative case expressed, or understood, is to be used in the infinitive mood, whether the preposition *to* be prefixed to it, or not.

(t) But when the second verb is an accusative case of the first, then it ought to be without preposition, as a noun which does not signify person.

EXAMPLE.

I pretend to make my innocence evident.

Yo pretendo hacer ver mi inocencia.

PRACTICE.

Thou canst re-establish thy reputation.

poder restablecer

The powerful do not like to hear the truth.

poderoso

querer

oir

verdad, f.

I heard say that you was married.

estar

I expected to purchase your house.

esperar comprar casa, f.

They expect to make peace.

pensar paz, f.

We like to eat good morsels.

comer bocado, m.

Does he pretend to be stronger than you?

pretender ser fuerte

Will you introduce me? Can we go together?

introducir ir junto, adj.

Don't you hear me speak?

oir

Can you lend me twenty guineas? I intend to return

prestar intentar volver

them to you very soon. Are you willing to do it?

muy presto.

You should not spend your time in reading novels.

deber gustar leer

What do you expect, to learn in them.

esperar aprender

(u) If the infinitive mood is, to be placed after a verb, which signifies to possess; *to* is to be rendered by the relative *que*.

EXAMPLE.

Have you got some security, to give me?

Has logrado alguna seguridad, que dar me?

PRACTICE.

I have no money to lend. [*prestar.*]

He will have many difficulties to overcome, and you

dificultad, f. vencer

many hazards to run.

riesgo, m. correr.

We have much to fear. [*temer.*]

Have you got nothing to do?

(v) The

(v) The same infinitive mood, if it is to be placed after the verb *ser*, followed by an adjective of order, *to* is to be rendered by *en*.

EXAMPLE.

He is the first to encourage it.

El es el primero en animarlo.

PRACTICE.

I am the first to blame his conduct, and you to praise
vituperar *conducta, f.* *alabar*
it; and yet you know very well, that he is always the
saber *siempre*
first to contradict you, and to oppose our undertakings.
contrariar *oponerse* *empresa, f.*

(x) After the substantives, *aplicacion*, *disposicion*, *inclinacion*, &c.; and after the adjectives, *propio*, *pronto*, *fujeto*, &c.; and also after the verbs, *animar*, *aprender*, *aspirar*, *ayudar*, *covvidar*, and such as signify an application to do something; *to* is to be rendered by *a* before the infinitive.

EXAMPLE.

She learns to dance, and to sing.

Ella aprende a dânzar, y â cantar.

PRACTICE.

Masters who use mildness towards their scholars,
que se portan con dulzura *con*
encourage them more, to learn, than those who are
animar *aprender* *ser*
too severe. [*demasiado.*]

Exhort them, to do well.

Try, to fulfil your obligation.

cumplir

He has a great inclination to travel. [*caminar.*]

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A pupil, who is inclined, to learn, is always ready to
aprender, estar *pronto*
 receive his master's instructions.

Oblige him to do that.

(y) After the substantives, *bondad, costumbre, deseo, encargo, libertad, medio, miedo, necedad, necesidad, pena, poder, &c.*; the adjectives, *capaz, cuidadoso, deseoso, encargado, facil, &c.*; and the verbs, *acusar, cesar, disuadir, gozar, tratar, &c.*; *to* is to be rendered by *de*.

EXAMPLE.

Have you a mind, to come along with me.

Tiene v.m. intencion, de venir conmigo.

PRACTICE.

Whilst we have power, to improve our knowledge,
tener *adelantas*
 let us do it.

When I have an opportunity of seeing you, I shall
ocasion, f.
 be very happy.

I was very anxious to know what had happened
estar *deseoso* *suceder*
 to you.

There is no language so easy to learn as the Spanish.
facil

(x) And generally, *to*, before the infinitive mood, is to be rendered in Spanish by the preposition, governed by the preceding part of speech.

(aa) The prepositions governing the infinitive mood are, *a, con, de, en, entre, hasta, para, por, sin, sobre, tras*; as; *Voy á jugar: Con jugar no llegaremos á ser comerciantes: Vengo de comer: El que gasta la mayor parte de su tiempo en jugar, cazar, y divertirse, no podrá jamas saber*

saber las matematicas: Entre ser util y pernicioso, no hay medio: Hay oficios que deben no emprenderse, hasta saber bien la theoria, y aun hasta haberla practicado muchos años, baxo la direccion de un maestro: Para descubrir la verdad, es menester examinar: Lo metieron en la prision, por haber dicho su opinion: Seguir gobernando, sin acertar, es demasiada temeridad: Sobre errar grosera, y temerariamente, se cree sabio: Tras ser ellos los culpados, acusan á los virtuosos: I am going to play: By playing we shall never become men of business: I am come from dinner: He that expends the major part of his time in playing, hunting, and diverting himself, will never be able to possess the knowledge of the matematics: Between being useful, or pernicious, there is no medium: There are trades, that ought not to be undertaken, until the theory is well known, and even until it be practised for many years, under the direction of a good master: In order to find out the truth, it is necessary to examine: They imprisoned him, for having spoken the truth: To continue to govern, without success, is acting with too much rashness: Besides erring rashly, and grossly, he thinks himself wise: Besides being the guilty, they accuse the virtuous.

PRACTICE.

He would be as little capable of treating with the minister for places, as of descending to mix himself in the intrigues of opposition.

trata, f. oposicion, f.

I made him just and right, sufficient to have stood, though free to fall.

libre caer.

He is diligent to study his lessons, and careful to make good use of his time.

hacer

One of the advantages we can gather from virtue is,
ventaja, f. sacar virtud, f. ser

| that of making our mind | invincible against the
bacer al hombre

attacks of fortune.

ataque, m. fortuna, f.

When Zeno | was told, | that all his goods were
oir bien, m. estar
 lost; well then, said he, Fortune has a mind, to make
bien pues
 me a philosopher,

Common people believe the prejudices of their edu-
gente, f. creer preocupacion, f.
 cation, without examining them.

Notwithstanding all the incitements, or charms
estimulo, m. halago de que
 the Great make use of, to incline the weak, and foolish
los grandes usan para flaco, adj. ineauto, adj.
 to follow evil ways, and all the impediments | they put |
seguir paso, m. impedimento, m. que poner
 to their being able to | act well, man may be good.
a su capacidad de obrar ser

I can discover nothing.
descubrir

The mischiefs caused by gunpowder cannot be re-
daño, m. polvora, f.
 compensated by its good services.

Who will be able to succeed? [*lograr?*]

He undertook | to impose on | the credulity of a boy.
emprender engañar

We can now judge coolly.
juzgar

You can rely upon my word.
confiar

Her groans could not move him to pity.
gemido mover piedad.

They

They did not know, how to obviate these difficulties.

saber obviar dificultad, f.

Our chief study ought to be, to learn how to be

principal estudio, m. ser, aprender

able to know men.

de conocer

Sovereigns have power, to command, and judges au-

para

thority to condemn; and we are obliged, to obey them.

para, condenar; estar a

I pray you, to have a little patience.

que tener un poco de paciencia.

I advise you, to learn that rule by heart.

aconsejar aprender de memoria.

Never presume, to have more sense than those, who

presumir habilidad, f.

instruct you; and try, to improve, whilst you are at

instruir empeñarse en adelantar estar en

school. [*escuela, f.*]

I went yesterday to your house, to see you.

ir a para

I come hither, to tell you news.

a decir novedades.

I have written to your guardian, to know it, and I

escribir ayo para saber

can assure you that he will do nothing to disoblige you;

que

on the contrary, he will do his endeavours, to deserve

por lo contrario empeño merecer

your confidence, and affection.

(ab) It is to be observed, that when we express the end, or cause for which a thing is done, and the preposition *to* can properly be resolved by *in order to*, it is generally expressed in Spanish by *para*.

EXAMPLE.

He is not able, to rule, but to subserve where
El no es habil para gobernar, sino para servir donde
 he bears command.
es necesario mandar.

PRACTICE.

I have written to your guardian, to know the affair ;
escribir tutor conocer negocio, m.
 and now I will give you money, to buy what you want.
dar comprar

Of the Gerunds.

(ac) The gerund denotes the continuance of the action, passion, energy, or state expressed by the verb ; and governs other words just in the same manner as its verb does ; thus : *Amando a su país, y buscando su bien estar, salió, a indagar leyes, que hiciesen su felicidad ;* loving his country, and seeking its welfare, he went out, to inquire after laws, which might make its happiness.

(ad) By itself the gerund does not signify fixed time, and requires another verb which fixes it ; as, *Paseando, nos encontramos ;* when we were walking, we met ourselves. It is the same as, *quando paseabamos.*

(ae) Nevertheless, in some expressions, the gerund by itself signifies time ; as, *Reinando Jorge III, se escribió este libro ;* in the reign of George the IIIrd, this book was written.

(af) It signifies also condition ; as, *Hablando con este tono, se hace interrogacion ;* If you speak with this tone, you will make an interrogation.

(ag) It has the same value, when it is preceded by the

the preposition *en*; as, *En calculando bien, se acierta*; if the calculation is well made, the mark is hit:—it is the same as, *si se calcula*, or *si calculan*.

(*ah*) It may govern an infinitive mood, although the substantive, with which the gerund goes, is not expressed till after them, and even after the expression of the infinitive mood; as, *Queriendo volver á las propias leyes de la naturaleza, hizo los discursos mas grandes, que se han oido*; wishing to return to the proper laws of nature, he pronounced the greatest discourses, that ever were heard: *Yendo á apoyar los derechos de la naturaleza, lo mataron*; he was killed, going to support the rights of nature.

(*ai*) *Estando* may precede, without varying the sense; as, *Estando paseando se cayo*; he fell walking, or when he was walking; *quando se paseaba*.

(*aj*) When the gerund of the verb *haber* precedes any passive participle, these two voices acquire the value of preterperfect of the verb to which the participle corresponds; as, *Habiendo probado la fuerza de su inclinacion, y conocido su grande integridad, usé de todos los medios de asegurar su interez*; having proved the strength of his affection, and knowing his great integrity, I used every method to secure his interest. Where *habiendo probado*, and *conocido* are the same; as, *despues que probé, y conoci*.

PRACTICE.

Observing the state of the war, I think the peace will
mirar *estado, m.* *guerra, f.* *pensar* *paz, f.*
 not be so soon.

ser
 Fortune waving as the flux, and reflux of the sea, we
fortuna, f. *fluctuar* *fluxo, m.* *mar, f.*
 must not think ourselves safe.
poder

Catiline,

Catiline, in attempting to corrupt the minds of virtuous men, for the happiness of the world, was defeated.

intentar *corrumper* *espíritu, m.*
felicidad, f. *mundo, m. ser.* *vencer.*

Ulysses, crossing the sea of Sicily, commanded his sailors, to stop their ears with wax, and caused | him-
cruzar *mar, f.* *ordenar*
marinero *tapar* *orejas* *cera* *ordenar* *que*
 self to be tied | on the mast of his ship, to resist the
le atasen *al* *mastil* *resistir*
 charms of the Syrens.
encanto, m.

A man, striving against his adversities, | is a spectacle
bregar *ser espectáculo, m.*
 worthy of God.

Of Participles.

And first of the Active ones.

(ak) There are *active* and *passive* participles. Use does not permit every verb, to form an *active* participle; and even those in use are not always participles, because they do not keep the government of their verbs; and they are used as verbal substantives, or adjectives; as, *obediente a sus padres*; *participante en la presa*; *semejante a Dios*, &c. are participles, because they keep the government of their verbs. *El amante de Dios*; *los oyentes de Pedro*; *los habitantes de la ciudad*, &c. are substantives governing genitive cases, and adjectives, if *hombre* is understood.

EXAMPLE.

Speak not any thing concerning any one, that you
No hable v. m. nada *tocante a ninguna persona, si no se*
 would not dare say, if he should be present.
atreve a decirlo delante de ella.

(al) If

(al) If either articles, or possessive pronouns are used before the participle present, which terminates in *ing*, it ought to be rendered into Spanish by a substantive, or an infinitive.

EXAMPLE.

The rising of the sun. Shew me your writing.
El levantar del sol. Muestra me tu escritura.

PRACTICE.

The frequent thinking on things, that concern our
consideracion, f. pertenecer
 soul, contributes to the increasfing of our happiness.
alma, f. contribuir aumento, m. felicidad, f.

Gaming, and drinking are often the ruin of
juego, m. embriaguez, f. ser las mas veces ruina, f.
 young people. [*joven, m.*]

His undertaking is too bold.
empresa, f. ser demasiado atrevida.

This drawing is none of his doing.
diseño, m. ser mano.

The learning of languages is a very hard task ;
aprender las lenguas ser difícil obra ;
 especially to those, who disregard slight rules.
despreciar la eloquencia, f. regla, f.

Our | setting off | for London is fixed on Mon-
partida, f. estar determinar para
 day next.
lunes, m.

(am) The participle coming after a verb ; or one of these prepositions, *of, from, with, without* ; must be rendered into Spanish by the infinitive present.

EXAMPLE.

I see him coming. Without bringing it.
Yo lo veo venir. Sin traerlo.

PRACTICE.

The providence of God keeps us from perishing ;
providencia, f. impedir perecer ;
 and

28 SPANISH EXERCISES.

and his grace hinders us from acting that, which is bad.
estorvar *obrar* *ser*

I am never tired of reading Don Quixote.
canstar *leer*

(*an*) If this participle be preceded by the preposition *in*, it is to be rendered by the infinitive present, preceded by the preposition *en*; and if the preposition *by* is prefixed to it, it is to be translated by the gerund without any preposition.

EXAMPLE.

You spend too much time in reading novels.
V.m. pasa demasiado tiempo en leer novelas.

PRACTICE.

The greatest wisdom of man consists in knowing his failings, and guarding against them.
sabiduría, f. *consiste* *conocer*
defecto *precaberse*

Masters improve themselves by teaching their scholars, and these by studying. [*estudiar.*]
enseñar *discipulo*

(*añ*) When after the auxiliary verb *to be* follows the participle present of any other verb, the substantive ought to be expressed by *estar*, and the participle by the gerund of the corresponding verb; or by this alone in the tense of the auxiliary.

EXAMPLES.

When he was speaking. When we were looking.
Quando estabamos hablando; Quando nosotros estabamos mirando;
 or, *quando bablabamos.* or, *quando mirabamos.*

PRACTICE.

Those that are wasting their time, and spending their money
emplear *gastar*

money in idle pursuits, will be lamenting one day
vano, adj. *ocasion*, f. *lamentarse*

or other their folly. [*locura*.]

A diligent boy is endeavouring to advance.

joven *empeñarse* *en adelantar*.

Passive Participles.

(*ao*) Passive participles, with the verb *haber*, form the compound tenses, are indeclinable, and properly participles; but with any other verb they are always adjective nouns of two terminations, and agree with their substantives in case, gender, and number.

EXAMPLES.

The rule which I have begun to explain.

La regla que yo he empezado a explicar.

The fleet destined for B. is composed of 20 ships.

La flota destinada para B. esta compuesta de 20 navios.

PRACTICE.

In war time many places are taken, and retaken by
guerra, f. *plaza*, f. *ser tomar* *recobrar*
 the dint of arms. Some towns are | given up, | and
fuertza, f. *arma*, f. *pueblo*, m. *ser entregados*
 restored by treaties; but the families ruined, remain
restituir *tratado*, m. *familia*, f. *arruinar* *perma-*
 ruined, although some become rich by it.
nacer *cuando* *hacerse*

The language, which | your friends have recom-
lengua, f. *los amigos de v. m. le han reco-*
 mended you | to learn, is very useful.
mandado *aprender* *util.*

The books, which your aunt has ordered me, to buy,
tia *comprar*,
 are instructive; and those, which she has desired you to
 read, are very entertaining.

Recapitulatory

Recapitulatory Exercise.

On the Rules for the Construction of the Infinitive Mood.

(ap) Censure is a tax which a man must expect to
censura, f. ser pena, f. deber esperar

pay to the public, if he strives to write: it is a folly
pagar publico, m. empeñarse escribir: locura, f.
 to think of escaping it.

pensar escapar de ella.

Criticism should be considered as useful, when it
critica, f. deber ser considerar util

serves to rectify errors, or tends to improve judgment.
servir rectificar dirigirse iluminar juicio, m.

The desire of appearing generous | often | renders
deses, m. parecer las mas veces hacer
 us lavish. [*prodigo.*]

The mind, by extending, and repeating the effects of
extender repetir
 duration, without ever reaching the end, is acquiring
tiempo, m. llegar fin, m.
 the idea of eternity.

idea, f. eternidad, f.

Peter the First, after having civilized himself, had
despues de haberse

no great trouble, to civilize his savages; the difficulty
mucha pena

laid only in civilizing himself; for first, he was to ac-
estar tener que co-

knowledge himself a barbarian, to confess it in the face
nocerse barbaro, confesar lo a la faz

of all Europe, and acquire the means of | shaking off |
adquirir sacudir

his barbarity; 2dly, he had to learn the difficult
aprender dificuloso, adj.
 science

science of quitting a throne, to sink to the low
dexar *abatirse* *baxo*, adj.

state of the most abject mechanic, and of | laying aside |
estado, m. *humilde mecánica* *poner aún lado*

a tottering crown, without losing it.

bacilar *corona*, f. *perder*

Charles XII. lost his time in conquering; and

perder *conquistar*;

Peter I. employed his in learning to govern.

emplear *aprender* *gobernar*.

After you have done your exercise, you must read

hacer *leer*

it over two, or three times, to correct the faults, you
corregir *falta*, f.
 may have made in it.

His ambition gave him the appearance of possessing
aparencia, f.

qualities which he really wanted. He seemed the most
de que *necesitar*.

zealous champion for equality among the citizens,
campeon *igualdad*, f.

while he was actually aiming at the entire subversion
estar *ruina*, f.

of freedom; and he declared loudly against all innova-
libertad, f.

tions, while he was actually meditating a change.

estar *cambio*, m.

Construction of the Tenses of the Indicative Mood.

(aq) The Present Tense is used, to express the
 action's doing.

EXAMPLE.

You give yourself too much trouble.

V. m. se toma demasiado trabajo.

PRACTICE.

PRACTICE.

Evil company corrupts good manners.

compañia, f. corromper costumbre, f.

| Wicked men | think that those who do no harm

Los malos pensar hacer daño

| have no wit. |

carecen de ingenio.

Learning supports conversation, and candour pre-

sabiduria, f. mantener conversacion, f. pre-

serves its freedom.

servar

The multitude of laws supposes the want of customs.

necesidad, f. costumbre.

Some are for despotism, others for monarchy, others for republicanism; but the best government, is that in which population increases the most.

aumentarse

That is a contest of dexterity.

porfia, f. destreza.

(*ar*) The Imperfect tense is used to point out what happened, when the action, that is treated of, was considered as present.

(*as*) It is also used to express the continuation of an action past, and interrupted by another; and likewise to denote habits, conditions, and situations.

EXAMPLE.

My brother called on me, at the time when I was

Mi hermano llega al mismo, tiempo que yo

writing to him.

le escribia.

PRACTICE.

We were speaking of you when you | came in. |

estar

entrar.

Pray, what was you saying of me?

estar

decir

What

IMPERFECT of INDICATIVE. 93

What did Mr. R. say ?

He said, that when you was young, you | was fond |
ser *gustar*
of hunting, and dancing, and that you disliked them
cazar *danzar* *no gusta*

both now.

ni de lo uno, ni de lo otro.

George III. was twenty-two years old | at his ac-
Jorge III. tener *quando fu-*
cession to the throne. |
bió al trono.

(at) The Imperfect is also used, when we speak of
the age, inclinations, and qualities of any person.

EXAMPLE.

Charles XII. was the Alexander of the north.
Carlos XII. era el Alexandro del norte.

PRACTICE.

Richelieu breathed haughtiness, and vengeance :
respirar *soberbia* *venganza*
Mazarine was pliant, but sought to enrich himself by
urbano *empeñarse* *enriquecerse*
indirect means.
indirecto, adj. medio, m.

(au) Preterperfect.

EXAMPLES.

I saw the book. I have seen the horse.
Vi el libro, He visto el caballo.
After having seen the king, I retired.
Después que huve visto al rey, me retiré.

PRACTICE.

The relation between the fall of an apple, and the
relacion, f. *caida, f.* *manzana, f.*
theory

theory of the moon, led Newton to the great system
luna, f. conducir
 of attraction. [*atraccion, f.*]

Edward the III^d. took Calais on the third of Au-
tomar
 gust 1347.

After the emperor Julius Cesar had conquered Eng-
 land, he built the tower of London. He continued
torre, f. *quedarse*
 not in London; but appointed rulers in his stead,
señalar gobernador
 and retired. [*retirarse.*]

(av) Future tense, generally speaking, admits of a
 literal construction in Spanish.

EXAMPLE.

"We shall soon see, what he will do.
Veremos presto, lo que hará

PRACTICE.

I shall go to-morrow into the country.
ir mañana campo.

You will forget all your Spanish.
olvidar

Not at all, for I shall not stay | long. |
No Señor, quedarse por largo tiempo.

Shall you not carry books with you?
llevar consigo.

Examples of the Imperative Mood.

(ax) Listen to thy conscience.

Escucha tu tu conciencia.

Mind the laws of nature.

Respeto las leyes de la naturaleza.

PRACTICE.

PRACTICE.

Go | from me | to my lady ; present my respects
de mi parte
 to her.

Hear the will of God | speaking | to your heart.
voluntad, f. que habla

Regard the economy, order, and relation of things.
connexion, f. cosa, f.

Give her this letter, and bring me an answer. If she
repuesta, f.

is not at home, stay till she returns.
estar esperar volver.

Speak Spanish with me. Pronounce well.

Begin again. Read softly. Repeat your lesson.
empezar despacio. repetir

Get you gone.
vayase.

Let us hurt nobody ; and let us forgive our enemies.
dañar perdonar

Those are the most effectual means, to provide for
ser eficaz medio de proveer á
 the tranquillity of our life.
quietud, f. vida, f.

Let not misfortunes deject you : good people suffer
que las desgracias no te acorvarden : sufrir
 many inconveniences in this world.
inconveniente, m. mundo, m.

Fear not the satire of a coxcomb : flatter him, and
temer satire, f. pisaverde : lisonjear
 you are safe.
te escaparás.

Do not covet wealth ; but try to obtain esteem.
buscar empeñarse adquirir estimacion.

Of the Tenses of the Subjunctive Mood.

(ay) The subjunctive mood has always some conjunction joined with it; as, *Quando yo ame á Pedro, estará contento*; when I love Peter, he will be content: and is called subjunctive, because it depends upon another verb in the same sentence, either going before, or coming after, as in the example above.

(az) The subjunctive signs are: *si*, if; *como*, as; *que*, that; *aunque*, although; *quando*, when; &c.

PRACTICE.

Although the generality of men undertake to make
generalidad, f. *intentar*
 themselves happy, they are hindered by their profligate
feliz *ballarse impedir* *desordenado, adj.*
 passions. [*pasion, f.*]

When men shall come to have | common sense, |
llegar *tener* *juicio*
 they will boast of gaining their livelihood by the
lisonjear *con*
 sweat of their brows.
sudor, m. *frente.*

If justice was equally distributed, almost | everyone |
justicia, f. *ser* *distribuir* *casi* *todo*
 would be able to assist the needy.
ser capaz *necesitado.*

Whilst men do not disdain living, with being useful
desdenarse de vivir *ser* *util*
 to society, they cannot be happy.
sociedad, f. *ser*

(ba) The Optative is formed with some additions;
 as, *oxalá*; *plega á Dios*; *Dios quiera, que*, &c.

(bb) The

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD. 97

(bb) The Potential is a composition; as, *yo puedo amar*; I may, or can love.

(bc) Respecting the preterimperfect tense of the Subjunctive mood, I have nothing to add, to what I have said in my Grammar.

EXAMPLE.

We should be happy, if you would come.

Seríamos felices, si v.m.d. viniéramos.

PRACTICE.

If you would | take pains, | your friends would love you.
querer trabajar

If he should find him | at home, | what could he say to him?
encontrar en casa poder decir

If she would apply herself.
aplicar

I asked him, whether he would come, and I assured him, that we should receive him | kindly, | if he would give us that satisfaction.
preguntar si venir asegurar recibir con gusto dar satisfaccion, f.

If I would go out, he could not hinder me.
salir poder impedir

If you would be happy, you should shun vice, and practise virtue.
ser deber evitar vicio, m. practicar virtud, f.

It was, | to the end | you should employ him.
ser a fin de que emplear

He told it me, before he was taken.
decir ser tomado.

E

Caligula

Caligula ordered, that the Romans should pay him
ordenar Romano, m. pagar
 divine honours. [*honour, m.*]

Although Queen Elizabeth loved the earl of Essex,
 she suffered that he should be beheaded.
permitir ser decapitado.

Do you believe, that he would do it, if he was not
creer hacer
 compelled to it?
forzar

It is a consequence, which I have always thought,
pensar
 they would infer. [*inferir.*]

Should the laws have had for their object, to avoid
ley, f. evitar
 crimes, there would not be any incitement, to com-
delito, m. incitativo
 mit them.

Those, who would | be more afraid | of the crime
mas temer
 than the punishment, would make a good society.
castigo, m. sociedad, f.

Would the graces, dexterities, and habilities, not
gracia, f. trama, f. habilidad, f.
 overcome reason, the learned would obtain estimation.
vencer razon, f. sabio lograr

Was the injury committed against the most inferior,
injuria, f. cometido, adj.
 taken for an insult against the constitution, people
denegar insulto, m.
 would respect reason.
respetar

Do you believe he has proved it.
creer probar

I do not say, that he has been a liar.
decir ser mentiroso.

He

He is the greatest prattler that has been known.

charlatan

conocer.

Did you think that Mr. B. had been | in the wrong |
for so long time.

pensar

estar

errado

I cannot declare that he had heard it.

declarar

oir

The best thing | he could do, was to have concealed
himself for two, or three weeks. [*semana.*]

hacer

ocultar

The emperor Antonius's conduct was admirable;
and he is ranked among the greatest princes, that have
ever reigned.

conducta, f.

colocar

Scholars may play, when their masters have given them
leave; but they should never prefer pleasure to study.

jugar

maestro

dar

If it be true, that invective | has a tendency |

investiva, f.

dirigirse

to give vent to | the angry passions in railing, and to

aliviar

inflamado, adj. pasión, f. satirizar

purge the mind of its ill-humour, Mr. A. and Mr. B.

purgar

mente, f.

humor, m.

would soon come to an understanding; or both parties

llegar

acuerdo, m.

ambos, adj.

must possess a very uncommon share of bile.

precisamente poseer

porción

colera.

Had all mankind one, and the same head, (said
Nero,) I would have the pleasure of cutting it off.

Si todo el genero humano no tuviera más de una cabeza, (decia

Neron,) yo tendria el gusto de cortarla.

Were all crimes united in one, and the same head,
that could be convenient (said Socrates) to cut it off.

Si todos los delitos se hallaran unidos en una sola cabeza,

podria ser conveniente al cortarla.

podria ser conveniente

al cortarla.

If they are dissipated, beware how you make them
ser cuenta
 desperate.

Were the innocent to have united, and defended
si los inocentes se unieran, defender
 themselves, the bold would not overcome them.
atrevido vencer

Politics would not be a science, if the powerful
politica, f. ser
 were not to abuse the weak.
no hubieran de abusar de los flacos.

Let the minister be | who he would. |
ser quien fuere.

Be this as it may.
Sea lo que fuere.

Rules for the Spanish Construction of the Impersonal Verbs.

(*bd*) When the verb *haber* is used impersonally, it has the property of agreeing even with the plural of the substantive which may be after, or before it; and its present tense of the indicative mood is, *hay*. Though sometimes *ha* is also used.

EXAMPLES.

There is no happiness in this world; though there
No hay felicidad en este mundo; aunque pueda
 might be. [*haberla.*]

There are occasions, wherein silence and simplicity
Hay ocasiones, en que el silencio y la simplicidad
 are to be preferred to discourse, and ostentation.
se deben preferir al raciocinio y ostentacion.

PRACTICE.

There is pleasure in being with learned men ; but
gusto *estar*
 there are people of different opinions.
gente *opinion, f.*

There are four universitiès in Scotland.
Ecosia.

There is | a great deal of | satisfaction in teaching
mucho, adj. *enseñar*
 diligent boys ; but there is a great deal of trouble in
joven ; *pena, f.*
 instructing idle scholars.
instruir *perezoso, adj.*

There is a great deal to say against the conduct
que decir *conducta, f.*
 | of the wicked ; | but there is nothing to say against
malvado, adj.
 the conduct | of the good. |
de los buenos.

There is much to expect from the economy, order, and
esperar
 relation of things ; in spite of the abuses.
á pesar *abuso, m.*

There is nothing to say to what you have done.

There is nothing to do in that at present.

There is no language so easy as the Spanish.
facil como

There is no situation in life without its disadvantages.
condicion *desventaja.*

There is nobody, but may reap great advantages
quien *sacar*
 from sciences ; yet there are | few people | who apply
ciencia, f. *poca* *aplicarse*
 seriously to them.

There is nothing more amusing, than to make
entretenida

E 3 observations,

It is a shameful thing, to hurt one's | fellow creatures.
vergonzoso, adj. cosa, f. dañar *proximos.*

It was not easy for a city like Athens, long torn by
facil *despedazar por*
civil dissensions, to yield implicit obedience to any laws,
ceder *obediencia, f.*

how wisely soever framed.
por mas sabiamente que estuviesen calculadas.

It is more necessary, to study men, than books.
estudiar

It is difficult to define love.
definir

It is a new sort of powder, which I have learnt to make.
especie, f. polvo *aprender*

It is better to be alone, than in bad company.
estar

It is deceiving oneself, to rely on possibility.
engañarse. *contar con la posibilidad.*

It is making oneself ridiculous.

It was exposing oneself | too much. |
exponerse *demasiado.*

Is it not forgetting oneself greatly? [*mucho?*]
olvidarse

Is it not behaving as a child, to act as you do?
portarse *niño,* *obrar*

It is impossible to impose silence on the interior voice
imponer *a* *voz, f.*
that upbraids us with our faults; it is the voice of
reprochar *falsa, f.*
nature itself.

I am convinced, it is better to live in England than
convencer, *vivir*
in France.

It is with a school, as it is with a state; it cannot
escuela, f. *estado, m.*
subsist a long time without penal laws.

104 SPANISH EXERCISES.

Heroism would not be necessary, was it not for our own fault. [*salta*, f.]

It is necessary to regulate the expence to the income;
gasto, m. *renta*, f.
 and it is a madness, | to abuse | one's own credit.
locura, f. *abusar* *propio*, adj. *credito*, m.

(bf) The same impersonal may be rendered by *hace*, *hacia*, &c. when the speech is of the weather and its dispositions, and before the substantives, *sol*, *viento*.

EXAMPLE.

It is the finest weather in the world.

Hace (or *es*) *el mejor tiempo del mundo*.

PRACTICE.

It is hotter in Spain than here. It is warmer there
mas calor

in summer, but colder in winter.

mas frio invierno.

What weather is it this morning?

Que tiempo es esta mañana?

It is dirty; and it was very windy yesterday.

sucio mucho viento

It is | foggy weather. |

niebla

(bg) The same impersonal, followed by the substantive duty, is to be rendered by, *la obligacion de N. es*.

EXAMPLE.

It is your duty to reprimand him.

La obligacion de v.m. es reprehenderle.

PRACTICE.

It is the duty of kings, to defend their subjects, and
defender
 the duty of the subjects, to pay their kings.

(bh) The

(bb) The same impersonal, followed by the preposition *with*, may be rendered into Spanish by *sucede*.

EXAMPLE.

It is with poetry, as it is with painting.

Sucede con la poesia, como con la pintura.

Es con la poesia, &c.

PRACTICE.

It is with the diseases of the heart, as with those
enfermedad, f. corazon, m.
of the body; | some of them | are real, and some
cuervo, m. alguno, adj.
imaginary.

It will be with you, as it was with your predecessor.

It is with politics, as with religion; for no one is to interfere with them, but their ministers.

(bi) The defective verb *must*, which is used in English through all the persons of the present tense only, is to be rendered by, *es necesario, es preciso, es menester*. Their construction is either with *que* and the subjunctive, or with the infinitive alone; but when the subject of the verb is expressed before the subjunctive, the former is to be preferred to the latter.

EXAMPLES.

You must do that immediately.

Es menester que vm. haga eso inmediatamente.

That must be done immediately.

Es menester hacer eso inmediatamente.

PRACTICE.

I must go and see my uncle; and you must come
ir ver venir
with me.

We must not then stay long, for I must be at London this evening.
detenerse estar

106 SPANISH EXERCISES.

It is not enough to think with exactness, one must,
pensar
besides express oneself clearly.
expresarse

We must endeavour to know our foibles, and check
empeñarse *conocer* *salta, f.* *moderar*
our passions. [*pasión, f.*]

Those who have a mind to make a figure in the
tener intencion de
world, must always follow Epictetus's maxim; "Bear
Sufrir
and forbear:" that is to say; they must bear the
y perdonar: *sufrir*
humours of their patrons, and forbear, to shew the least
capricho, m. *dexar* *demostrar*
resentment on the most galling occasions.
resentimiento, m. *molesta, adj. ocasión, f.*

Rules for the Government of the Verbs.

(*bk*) All the active verbs require the term of their
action in the accusative case; and if there is any per-
son or thing, to whom any profit or damage occurs,
known by this token, *for*, or *to*, it is to be placed in
the dative case.

EXAMPLE.

To teach somebody something.
Enseñar algo á alguno

PRACTICE.

He don't approve of your scheme.
aprobar *plan, m.*

I use my pencil. She traduces every body.
servirse *lapis, m.* *murmurar*

She

GOVERNMENT of VERBS. 107

She made him recant, what he had said before.

bacer retrañar decir

I teach him Spanish, and he learns very well.

enseñar aprender

I have returned my friend the money, which he lent

vol-ver dinero, m. prestar

me some time ago.

algun tiempo ha.

I have no pity on the misery of those, who, being

piedad de la miseria ser

young, and strong, rather chuse to beg, than to work.

querer pordiosar trabajar.

But I pity the blind, and the old people, who cannot

compadecer

get a livelihood.

ganar su pan.

We do not easily withstand the allurements of

resistir aliciente, m.

pleasure. [*gusto*]

Mr. Parker presented me this hat; and he has given

sombrero, m.

your brother a gold watch. I will send him a ring.

relox, m. enviar anillo, m.

Present this book to your sister, and deliver this

entregar

note to her husband.

nota, f. marido.

I have taught two of your relations, French, Spanish,

enseñar pariente

geography, and history.

An honest man does not seek, to hurt anybody.

bombre de bien intentar dañar

Play does not suit every age

juego, m. convenir edad, f.

Learning gives | old people | much comfort.

sabiduria, f. anciano consuelo, m.

108 SPANISH EXERCISES.

I applaud the proposal, but cannot | give up | my
aplaudir *propuesta, f.* *renunciar*
 right.

Can't you persuade your guardian | to send you |
persuadir *el que le envie*
 to school. [*escuela, f.*]

| He plays on | the fiddle, on the flute.
tocar *el violin,* *la flauta.*

A man who has riches, power, and generosity, can
tener
 make others happy.

I read more books in a week, than you in a month.
leer *semana, f.* *mes, m.*

I have experienced many difficulties, | have gone
experimentar *dificultad, f.* *su-*
 through | a good deal of vexation, and spent much time
frir *mucho, adj.* *vexacion, f.* *gastar*
 with many scholars | but to no purpose. |
sin efecto.

Hypocrisy, and superstition cause desolation.

(61) The auxiliary verb *haber* has not the same active signification with *to have*; but only is used to mark out, with a passive participle, the tenses wanted in the verb to which the participle belongs; and the said active signification is to be found in the verb *tener*.

EXAMPLE.

I have scholars that have wit.
Tengo *discipulos* *que tienen talentos.*

PRACTICE.

A man that has wit, and not conduct, is despicable.
ser despreciable.

I prefer a poor and ignorant man, with morals,
preferir *costumbre*
 to him that has learning, without them.
instruccion Those

GOVERNMENT of VERBS. 109

Those that have riches, and no charity for the needy,
are certainly worfe than beafts. *necesitado*

ser He has very little sense, but much pride.
peor

juicio *sobervia, f.*

How much time have you not lost? [*perder?*]

You have money enough to pay your debts. [*deuda, f.*]

The tree of nature has but one trunk, although its
arbol, m. *solo* *tronco, m.*

branches are extended throughout the universe.

rama *estar*

(bm) Many verbs govern the genitive case.

EXAMPLE.

Many die in Turkey with the plague.

En Turquia muchos mueren de la peste.

PRACTICE.

Every one blames you for your negligence, and
todo *acusar*
 your ignorance.

My brother died of a fever, which he caught in
calentura, f. *le ataco*
 America.

Do you remember the promise which you made me?
acordarse

I rejoice at the good success you have had in your
alegrarse *tener*
 business.

Do you remember the sum of money I lent you a
acordarse *prestar*
 year ago?

A fool laughs at every thing.

tonto *reirse*

Pyrrhus,

110 SPANISH EXERCISES.

Pyrrhus, to revenge the death of his father, Achilles,
^{vengarse}
 killed Priamus, and Polites.

^{matar}

The Thebans accused Panniculus for spitting often.
^{escupir}

The Carthaginians | spake ill | of Hannibal, because
^{murmurar}
 he appeared in public open breasted: and others laughed
^{presentarse} ^{desabotonado:} ^{burlarse}
 at Cæsar, because he was ill girt. [*ceñido.*]

*Of the Construction of the Verb and Adverb, and
 other parts of Speech before the Noun.*

(*bn*) As the noun, when it is before the verb, is a principle of some action; when it is after the verb, it is the term of the action. If we say, *el hombre ama*, the action of the verb *amar* remains suspense; but if we add, *la virtud*, or some other noun, it terminates the action of the verb, and constitutes a perfect speech; viz. *El hombre ama la virtud*. All the active verbs have this term, which, being a noun of person, ought to be with the preposition *á*; as, *Amò a Dios, á mi proximo, á mi enemigo*; I love God, my neighbour, my enemy. But if it is not personal, it ought to be without a preposition; as, *Pedro escribe la carta*; Peter writes the letter: *Los curiosos leen libros*; curious people read books.

(*bñ*) Neutral verbs do not admit nouns after them, as a term of their action or signification. Thus, when we say; *El hombre nace, vive, crece*; the man is born, lives,

GOVERNMENT of VERBS. III

lives, encreases, &c. We apply no substantive after these verbs, *nacer, vivir, crecer*, &c. because the thing predicated is limited to the agent, is inseparable from it, and passes not over to any other object. Some of these verbs may yet have after them an objective case, which denotes something implied in the verb itself, or what grammarians call a kindred signification; thus: He lived a good life; he slept a long sleep; *el vivia una buena vida; el dormia un largo sueño.*

PRACTICE.

We must | take care | not to expose ourselves to
deber cuidar de exponerse
 danger. [*peligro, m.*]

They ran an excellent race, and afterwards went a
correr corrida, f. despues caminar
 long way. [*camino, m.*]

The champion fought a good battle.

atleta, m. pelear pelea, f.

They dreamed delusive dreams.

soñar engañoso, adj. sueño, m.

He taught them logic and the mathematics.

enseñar logica, f. matematica, f.

Drunkenness heightens, and discovers every fault

borrachera aumentar descubrir falta, f.

one has.

que se tiene.

Life and death, wealth and poverty, have a great

vida, f. muerte, f. riqueza, f. pobreza, f. tener

influence over all men.

influencia, f. sobre

Do we not discover | as much littleness of mind, |

descubrir tanta pequenez de espíritu

when we exult on lucky, as when we despond on

regocijar afortunado, adj. afligirse

unlucky events? and make ourselves as ridiculous by

desgraciado, adj.

gufts

gusts of merriment in prosperity, as by floods of tears
exceso, m. gusto, m. prosperidad, f. torrente, m. lagrima
 in adversity. [*adversidad, f.*]

Often the opulent shun, and hate one another,
las mas veces rico, m. evitarse aborrecerse
 and the wretched seek after each other.
miserable, m. buscarse

We ought never to be prepossessed against a man,
deber preocupar
 because he has a forbidding aspect, or an haughty
arrogante serio, adj.
 air; nor on account of | his being born | in a dif-
semblante, m. porque ha nacido
 ferent country, or speaking a different language to ours;
país

but to suspend our opinion of him, | until we are ac-
fino basta que le co-
 quainted with him: | for an honest man cannot be dis-
noscamos porque no es posible que un hombre de bien
 tinguished from a rogue, | or a friend from an enemy,
se distinga de un picaro,
 by the accidents of nature, or place.

(*bo*) The adverb, except the interrogative, and ne-
 gative must be placed after the verb, and in the com-
 pound tenses after the participles.

EXAMPLES.

He always laughs. She has danced well.
El se rie siempre. Ella ha danzado bien.

PRACTICE.

I commonly dine | at two o'clock. | I very seldom
comer a las dos muy raramente
 go out on Sundays.
los Domingos.

Your

PRECEDENCE of ADVERB. 113

Your relation always promises, but never keeps his
nunca cumplir

word ; he has very often disappointed me.

muchas veces faltar

He has very little sense, but much pride.

tener juicio, m. y soberbia, f.

He has accused me wrongfully.

accusar en falso.

You have less credit than I, and yet more wealth,

tener

riqueza,

but not so much economy. [*economia, f.*]

tanto, adj.

That, which weighs most on our mind, we think the

pesar

mente, f.

pensar

most of ; though fear may make us keep our thoughts

miedo, m.

guardar pensamientos, m.

secret. [*en secreto.*]

There are many rascals, who study nothing, but

picaro, m.

estudiar

mischief. [*malicia.*]

I have experienced many difficulties, have gone

experimentar

he sufrido

through a good deal of vexation, and spent much time

mucha

vexacion

gastar

with many people ; | but to no purpose. |

en vano.

(bp) Some active verbs admit after the accusative case, or the term of action, a dative case.

EXAMPLE.

Passion lays aside the discernment of man.

La pasion quita el conicimiento al hombre.

PRACTICE.

The king trusts the justice to his ministers.

encargar

The

The author dedicates the work to the king.

dedicar *obra, f.*

I wrote a letter to my father.

carta, f.

Of Reciprocal, or rather Pronominal Verbs.

(*bq*) Except in the construction with the infinitive, and imperative moods, *me, te, se, le, la, lo, nos, os, les, los, las*, are most commonly, and better placed between the nominative, and the verb; as, *Yo me amo, tu te enseñas, el se oye; yo le hablo, tu la respetas, el lo sabe, nosotros nos vamos, vosotros os adelantais, ellos se engañan; nosotros les comunicamos la verdad, vosotros las amais, ellos los guían*; I love myself, thou teachest thyself, he hears himself; I speak to him, thou respectest her, he knows it, we are going ourselves, ye advance yourselves, they deceive themselves; we tell them the truth, you love them, they lead them.

(*br*) If two of them are required, the dative ought to precede the accusative; as, *yo te lo digo; dígotelo yo*; I say to you. If the dative *á ti* is required to strengthen the expression, it may be placed either before or after the whole sentence, as, *a ti yo te lo digo; yo te lo digo á ti*.

(*bs*) If there are required three terminations, the dative ought to be between the two accusatives; as, *á ese niño enseñenmele su obligación; y si es necesario castíguefemele*; teach this boy his duty; and if it is necessary, chastise him for me.

(*bt*) Observe, that when these terminations are postponed, they are joined to the verb in such a manner, as to form only one word, although two, or three of them

them are followed at the end of the verb, (and for this reason they are called encliticks; as, *El sombrero he perdido; busquenmele, or busquesemele*; I have lost my hat; seek it for me.

(bu) If the construction is of the infinitive, or imperative moods, the said terminations ought to be placed after the verb; as, *huirse; vierteme agua*; to fly oneself; pour out some water for me.

(bv) *Nos* after the first, and *os* after the second person plural of the imperative mood, take away the last letter of the verb to which they are united; as, *estemonos, salgamonos, venidos, cubrios*; let us stay, let us go out, come ye, cover ye; instead of, *estemosnos, salgamosnos, venidos, cubridos*.

(bx) When there are two verbs, these pronouns may be placed before the first, or after any of them; as, *te voy á buscar; voyle á buscar; voy á buscarle: me salgo á divertir; salgome á divertir; salgo á divertirme: te quieren burlar; quierente burlar; quieren burlarte*: I go to look for him: to divert myself: they wish to make game of you.

(by) The compound cases of these pronouns, and *conmigo, contigo, and consigo*, may be constructed with the verbs, either before or after them; as, *de mi dicen; dicen de mi: á si lo atribuye; lo atribuye á si: para ti viene; viene para ti: consigo habla; habla consigo*: they speak of me: he attributes it to himself: it, he, or she, comes for thee: he speaks with himself.

(bz) It is often very proper to use the same pronoun in the same case, though in two different terminations, before, or after the verb, in order to give more vigour to the speech; thus: *á mi me quiere; quiereme á mi; me quiere á mi: el me lo dió para mi, or á mi; diómelo el para mi, or ami: á ella, or para ella, le darán un buen dote; un buen dote le daran á ella, or para ella; un buen dote da-*
ran

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ran á ella, or *para ella* : he loves me : he gave it for me, or to me : they will give her a good dowry.

(ca) Sometimes three terminations of the same pronoun may be with the same verb ; as, *Tu te acusas a ti* ; thou accusest thyself.

(cb) When the verbs are used with *me*, *te*, *se*, they are called reciprocal, or rather pronominal, and have a different hiperbaton ; but there are many which custom almost never uses without the foregoing pronouns, which, if it is necessary, ought to be translated by *myself*, *thyself*, *himself*, &c. ; as, *Yo me abandono a la suerte* ; I abandon myself to chance :—which verbs are known in dictionaries from all others, by having the pronoun *se* joined to the infinitive, thus : *pasearse*, to walk ; *levantarse*, to rise ; *abstenerse*, to abstain, &c.

EXAMPLES.

I walk. I have risen.
Yo me paseo. *Yo me he levantado.*
 Go thou. Do not you sit down.
Vete tu. *No te sientes.*
 We went into his apartment.
Nosotros nos fuimos á su quarto.

PRACTICE.

Will you engage yourself to do it this week ?
empeñarse *hacer* *semana, f.*

He explained himself in two words.
explicarse *palabra, f.*

You have stopt too soon.
pararse demasiado presto.

They had retired from that place.
retirarse *plaza, f.*

He will complain of you.
quejarse

He flattered himself too much
lisonjearse

Amuse

Amuse yourselves in my room.
entretenerse *quarto.*

Let us rise quickly.
levantar pronto.

Let them appear immediately.
presentarse

Do not present yourself before me in future.
presentarse *delante de mí en adelante.*

Shall I surrender myself? Does he stop?
rendirse *pararse*

Does he sit down? Will you embark?
sentarse *embarcarse*

Did he grow tame? Has he grown rich?
domarse *enriquecerse*

Has he equipped himself?
equiparse

Have you made yourself hoarse?
acatarrarse

Does he not sacrifice himself?
sacrificarse

Does he not stir?
moverse

Don't your pulse grow weak?
pulsó, m. enflaquecerse

Does not his party gather strength?
reforzarse

Have we not behaved well towards him?
portarse *con*

Had he not rebelled against us?
rebelarse

Have you not mistaken your way?
errarse

(cc) It is also to be observed, that the pronoun *se* makes sometimes the adjoining verb passive; as, *Se dice.*

Of Negative Speeches.

(cd) The denial is to be placed after the nominative case, and before the verb which is to be denied. If I say, *Yo no puedo ir á cazar*, (I cannot go a hunting,) I deny my ability; but when I say, *Yo puedo no ir á cazar*, I only deny, that I am obliged to go a hunting.

(ce) It is also to be observed, that when any of the pronouns, *me, te, se, le, la, lo, nos, os, les, las, los*, are wanted before the verb, it is to be placed between the denial and the verb; as, *Yo no te amo á ti*; *Yo á ti no te amo*; I do not love thee. See the chapter of pronouns.

(cf) And if another denial is wanted, to strengthen the negation, this ought to be placed after the objective case of the verb, if there is one; as, *Yo no le daré ningún dinero*; I will not give him any money.

(cg) *Nunca jamás* may be placed before, or after the verb, in this manner: *Nunca jamás conocí á ese hombre*; *Yo no conocí á ese hombre nunca jamás*; *Nunca jamás lo haré*; *Jamás lo haré, nunca lo hare*; *No lo haré jamás, no lo hare ya mas*; I never knew that man; That I will never do.

Other EXAMPLES.

I cannot comprehend what the gentleman means.

Yo no puedo comprehender lo que el Señor dice.

I will not go from this place.

Yo no me apartaré de aquí.

I am not obliged to pay for that man.

Yo no estoy obligado á pagar por ese hombre.

There is nobody who likes to pay for him.

No hay ninguno que quiera pagar por él.

When a sufficiency won't do, nothing will.

Quando lo que basta, no basta, nada basta.

PRACTICE.

NÈGATIVE SPEECHES. 119

PRACTICE.

Nothing | short of | a total reform of your late
sino *reforma, f.* *ultimo, adj.*
 system; nothing short of your reverting to the true
sistema, m. *vuelta, f.*
 principles of our constitution,—to the popular maxims
 of our ancestors; can save us from utter ruin.

They do not appear concerned in that affair.

parecer interesarse *negocio, m.*

That does not concern me, neither one way nor
importar *modo, m.*
 the other.

This does not concern you at all.

tocar *en ningun modo.*

I will not concern myself with that.

I have not yet learned my lesson.

aprender

Merit does not always remain unrewarded; and

siempre quedar sin premio;

intrigue does not always triumph.

trama *triunfar.*

Why don't you go to the play this evening?

comedia, f. *tarde, f.*

I dare not do it; and I know not why.

atreverse *saber*

If you do not leave off teasing me, I will certainly

dexar de cansar

complain of you.

quejar

Has he brought you nothing?

traer

Has he informed you, that I have no money?

tener

Have you not seen him? Did you not expect him?

ver

esperar

Did

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Did you not like, to learn Spanish ?

querer aprender

You eat as if you were not hungry.

comer

tener

A woman | must have a good deal of circumspection |

necesitar de mucha circumspeccion

not to speak of herself.

hablar

One must not despair, that men may be cured of the

esmenester

desesperar de

curarse

folly, they have of speaking always of themselves, their

Jocura, f.

tener

adventures, and wealth ; for nothing is more tedious.

ser

enfadoso.

Every one should be careful, never to speak of him-

imponer

self, neither one way nor another.

We must not easily believe those who flatter us ;

creer

lisonjear

neither must we reject rudely the compliments that

rechazar con rudeza

are paid us,

pagarse

False modesty is not so shocking, as a foolish

molestia, f. ser

chocante

loco, adj.

vanity mixed with rudeness.

vanidad, f. mezclar

groseria.

None know the sufferings of lovers, unless they

pena, f.

amante, m. amenosque

have loved.

I have seen nobody of your opinion.

ver

opinion, f.

I by no means believe what he says ; nor he neither.

de ningun modo creer

decir

She has not received an answer yet.

recibir

respuesta, f. aun.

We

NEGATIVE SPEECHES. 121

We have done nothing that ought to make you
angry. *poder agravar*

á um.

I neither love nor hate her.

aborrecer

He has neither relations nor friends.

pariente, m. amigo, m.

I will never forgive you, unless you promise to
see her. *perdonar á menosque prometer*

ver

She is so ill, that she can take nothing, neither

enferno, adj.

tomar

can she take any rest. [*descanso, m.*]

I will not take any physic before the winter

is quite out.]

medicina, f. antes invierno, m.

baya pasado.

Why don't he boldly tell her his reasons?

firmente decir

He knows not where to meet her now.

adonde encontrar ahora.

I ask nothing but what is just.

pedir

siuo

ser

I cannot pay others, if I am not paid what is due

poder pagar

ser

de lo que

deber

to me.

(ch) Observe that the imperative mood does not admit of the denial; and when any omission is to be commanded with it, the Spaniards make use of the present of the subjunctive, or of the future of the indicative mood; as, Do not commit adultery; *no cometas*, or *no cometerás* *adulterio*: Do not kill; *no mates*, or *no matarás*: Do not steal; *no robes*: Do not bear false witness; *no seas testigo falso*: Defraud not; *no defraudes*:

fraudes : Don't be surprized, if they are not received kindly ; *no te admires, si no son bien recibidos.*

(ci) It is also to be observed, that *no* sometimes is not a denial, but rather strengthens the affirmation which often happens in comparative speeches ; as, *Mas quiero ayunar, que no enfermar* ; I rather like to fast than to grow sick : *Mas bien quiero ir á la comedia, que no á pasear* ; he rather chuses, to go to the play than to the walk.

(ck) In which expressions the adverb *no* being omitted, the sense remains the same.

(cl) There are several Spaniards who add *no* after *hasta que* ; thus : *Hasta que no almuerze no saldre* ; until I have breakfasted I will not go out :—but this is not yet common.

(cm) Two denials in the Castilian language deny more ; as, *No quiero nada ; no hay ninguno ; no sabe nadie* ; I do not like any thing ; there is nobody ; nobody knows.

(cn) *Jamas* is sometimes used for the same as *nunca* ; as, *Jamas estuve en Roma* ; I never was at Rome :—but it is commonly used with the adverbs *siempre*, or *nunca*, to strengthen the expression ; as, *Siempre jamas me acordaré ; Nunca jamas estuve en Paris* ; I will always remember ; I never was at Paris.

(co) And when it is used alone, any denial ought to be supplied, because its original value is that which corresponds to the Latin *jam magis*, which signifies *even more* ; and so it is necessary to take from another part the denial : thus it is the same to say, *Jamas lo haré*, as, *No lo haré ya mas* ; I will not do it any more.

(cp) *Nunca* absolutely denies all time, and gives more force to the denial when it goes with *jamas*, as it is said.

EXAMPLES.

Of the INTERROGATIVES. 123

EXAMPLES.

Who is that man?

Quien es aquel hombre?

Hearst thou, what thy heart says?

Oyes tu lo que dice tu corazon?

PRACTICE.

Which of these two is the best?

ser

What lady is that? See'st thou that woman?

Strike'st thou the child in my presence?

azotar

chico

Shall I give up | my right | to a knave?

abandonar

derecho

picaro?

Will you compliment robbers?

respetar

ladron?

Did I speak at all - - - with your enemy?

hablar en alguna manera

Have they spoiled your fields, or have they taken any

destruir

campo, m.

tomar

of your cattle? [*ganado, m.*]

Where are you? - Where are you going? [*ir?*]

How far shall you come with me?

hasta donde

venir

Is it possible, that contrary consequences could have been drawn from the same principles?

sacar

Towards which of these two pyramids shall I run?

correr?

How long will policy undermine, and oppose the morals?

minar

contrariar

When the powerful | will become | just?

ser

How long will fancy triumph over reason?

hasta quando

triunfar

Why does not a man content himself, with satisfying
contentar *satisfacer*
 his physical, and moral necessities?

Has he, perhaps, more than one belly to fill, and
acaso *vientre, m. llenar*
 one body to cover?

Ought we to think like Alexander, who wanted a
deber *pensar como* *necesitar*
 thousand bellies to fill, a thousand bodies to cover, and
 a thousand worlds to conquer?
mundo, m. conquistar?

Wherefore are the intrigues for maintaining, or acquiring
aque *ser* *trama, f.* *mantener* *adquirir*
 insignificant, and improper titles; offices which
desproporcionado, adj. titulo, m. empleo, m.

one cannot fulfil, and riches which one cannot enjoy?
cumplir *riqueza, f.* *gozar?*

Is it, perhaps, to shew his incapacity, or his cunning,
acaso *mostrar* *malicia*
 in the abuse of his authority?
abuso, m.

Is it not sufficient, the want of success in most of
bastante *falta.* *suceso* *en las mas de*
 one's enterprizes, to know one's incapacity?
las *empresa, f.* *conocer su propia incapacidad?*

The Spanish Construction of the Adverbs.

(c9) The adverbs (except the interrogative and negative, of which I have spoken before) must generally be placed after the verb.

EXAMPLES.

He always laughs. She has danced well.

El se rie siempre. Ella ha danzado bien.

PRACTICE.

I commonly dine at two o'clock.

ordinariamente

The earliest man in the field was the commander

El que estuvo mas temprano campo, m. ser

himself.

I am going to see a man who lives opposite the

ver

enfrente

town-house. [*casa capitular.*]

A painter lives over-head, and a mercer underneath.

pintor

encima

mercader

debajo.

He keeps private lodgings backwards.

tener

atras.

The one sat above, and the other below.

sentarse arriba

abajo.

I shall write to you | now and then. |

escribir

de quando en quando.

I will be more exact henceforth.

ser

exácto en adelante.

I told you so | all along. |

decir

siempre.

| Above all things | 'tis what I aim at.

sobre todo

In the first place, it must be objected.

lugar

preciso ser objetar

Let them come by turns, one after another.

por su turnos,

después de

At last they were drawn up, | all in a file. |

en fin

ser

poner

fila.

To come altogether, it could not be.

juntos

It is all topsy turvy.

estar

en desorden.

I receive them all indiscriminately, having no pre-
indistintamente tener
dilection for particulars.

He always comes with some after-clap.
segunda intencion.

She always comes unseasonably.
venir fuera de tiempo.

She has done wrong. I have always loved her very
much: hacer mal.

Is there any thing more wonderful than the virtue of
maravillosa
the loadstone? [imán, m.]

To love but little in courting, is the sure means, to be
loved. cortejar ser medio, m.

Did ever anybody do, what I do.
hacer

She is exceeding rich.
ser

I am going there, lest he should come.
no sea que venga.

I shall take this, unless you chuse it.
amenos que querer

They behave very prudently.
portarse

You are quite another than I believed you.
ser

He writes better than he speaks.
escribir

Far from following his advice, she does not mind
seguir consejo mirar
what he says.

Most rich people do not know how to enjoy life.
saber gozar vida, f.

Don't laugh at others' misfortunes, instead of pitying
them. compadecerse de

He

ADVERBIAL EXPRESSIONS. 127

He has | very often | disappointed me.
muchas veces faltar

Mr. Hathorn offered me | as much as I wanted | for
ofrecer todo lo que necesitara
 my journey; because I had not enough.
viaje; tener

He extended his generosity, even to granting me a
extender dar
 credit of thirty pounds sterling.
credito, m.

A nation, like a family, can never exist without
 virtue.

(or) Several adverbs are used at the beginning of
 the speech.

EXAMPLE.

Since gold became an idol, justice trembles.
Desde que el oro ha logrado el ser idol, la justicia tiembla.

PRACTICE.

When he has dined, he goes to his business. [*negocio.*]

I do not know wherefore, when so many wise laws
establecer
 are enacted, there are so many absurd, and extravagant
 religions.

The more a state follows the principles of justice,
mientras mas
 the more it enjoys tranquillity.

The more the legislation favours the equality of
caudal
 property, the more it causes the happiness of its subjects.

(es) The following expressions require in Spanish
 the subjunctive mood after them; viz. *a menos que; an-
 ta que; aunque; bien que; dado que; de miedo que; Dios
 quiera que; en caso que; excepto que; hasta que; mediante
 que;*

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que ; no obstante que ; no quiera Dios que ; no sea que ; por mucho que ; por poco que ; queriendo Dios que ; quiera Dios que ; sea que ; sino es que ; sin que ; supuesto que ; temiendo que.

EXAMPLE.

Unless you stay here, I will not go, to look for
A menos que v. m. no se quede aqui, yo no iré a
 Mr. Tasset. [*Mr. Tasset.*]

PRACTICE.

For fear you should fall, he took you by the coat.
miedo caer, coger casaca, f.

I shall be there before | he is up. |
estar levantarse.

You will speak Spanish very soon, provided you
muy presto, supuesto que
 follow exactly my directions, although you think that
seguir pensar
 language is difficult; but remember that you can nei-
lenguage, m. ser acordarse de
 ther speak, nor write it correctly, unless you learn the
hablar escribir aprender
 rules. [*regla, f.*]

Whether you are rich, or poor, you are not less
ser estar
 obliged to be virtuous.
ser

Of the Prepositions.

(*bt*) Prepositions ought to be rendered according to the exigency of the words by which they are governed.

PRACTICE.

He boasts of his nobility, and don't mind what is said
disfensionarse mirar decir
 of him.
 The

The Romans kept always the sacred fire in the
mantener *fuego, m.*
 temple of Vesta; for they looked | upon its extinction |
templo, m. *porque* *mirar* *su extincion*
 as an omen of a public disaster.

presagio

We should endeavour to please our superiors.

deber empeñarse en agradar

We ought never to rejoice at others misfortunes,

alegrarse de *desgracia, f.*

nor deride the poverty of any body.

burlarse de *pobreza, f.*

If you are insulted, consider that it becomes a

ballarse insultado, considerar *convenir*

noble soul not to revenge an injury; but to forgive

alma, f. *vengar* *injuria, f.* *perdonar*

the aggressor, and even pity its misconception.

agresor, m. *compadecerse de desacierto.*

Charitable men think of the needy, and delight to

caritativo, adj. *pensar en* *pobre, m.* *gustar de*

relieve them.

aliviar

Nothing displeases an honest man | so much as | to

desagradar *tanto como*

hear one person slander another.

oir

calumniar

Who is so happy as to please all, and be envied by
 none? *feliz que* *agradar a* *envidiado de*

The Athenians were displeased with Simonides, be-
estar disgustado
 cause he talked too loud.

God has done all things for his own glory. [*gloria, f.*]

Good education teaches how to behave towards

educacion, f. *enseñar* *portarse con*

every body.

todo el mundo.

What a difference there is between the good and the wicked! these are | as much | esteemed, as the others
malos! *ser* *tan* *estimar* *como*
 are despised. [*despreciar.*]

That is | too near, or nigh the | fire.
estar *muy cerca del*

We are not yet near the town; as soon as you are
estar *pueblo, m.* *estar*
 out of the meadow, in which you are, | walk along |
prado, m. *ballarse* *seguir*
 the river. [*rio, m.*]

I do assure you, that your shortest way to Chelsea
asegurar *corta, adj. camino, m.*
 college, is to go through St. James's park.
ser *pasar*

Does not Mr. Smyth live near Mr. Crauley's ware-
vivir *ab-*
 house, over against the red lion.
acercen, en frente de *rojo, adj.*

A labourer, that works from morning till night,
trabajador *trabajar*
 lives more content, if he be well paid, than those that
vivir *estar*
 have either honourable preferments, or enjoy great
tener *cargos,* *gozar*
 incomes. [*renta.*]

| As to that | I am of the same opinion.
en quanto á este punto *opinión, f.*

They that will persevere in the love of God, even
 to death, shall enjoy the glory of heaven; as
hasta muerte, f. *gozar* *gloria, f.* *cielo, m.*

| for | you, you do not seem | to mind | it.
por lo que toca *parecer hacer caso de*

They are in France, in Spain, in town, in country.
estar

They

PREPOSITIONS.

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They make fine china in Worcestershire.

bacer china, f.

Mr. D. returned yesterday in Mr. H.'s coach.

I have in my closet an account, of whatever is curious
gavinete relacion, f. todo lo que ha ver
in France, and in Spain.

Have you not bought in Ireland the watch, you have
comprar reloj, m. tener
in your pocket? [*faltriguera, f.*]

No; I bought it in Scotland.

Send this book to Mr. Brent's house.

enviar libro, m. casa, f.

I am going to Mr. Daniel's house: is he | at home?
ir en casa?

I don't know; for I come from Mr. Duff's.

haber venir

Have you called | at | Mr. Smyth's this morning?

estar en casa de

I have heard that Mr. Hathorn won't permit you to

oir

no querer

stay at his house. Is it true? If it be so, you may
permanecer verdad? Si es así
come to my house.

There was a law among the Athenians.

ley, f.

He comes from home.

The fortune of a king depends upon a cannonier:

de

artillero:

100,000 men tremble, at his sight.

tremblar

vista.

From the superstitious pre-occupations more, than
from the dullness of the understanding, proceed igno-
estupidez, f. entendimiento, m.

rance, presumption, and contumacy.

That is not after my mind.

segun

opinion.

Of the Conjunctions.

(*tu*) The Conjunction serves to join several words, or sentences together.

EXAMPLE.

When I punish you for your faults, you think
Quando yo te castigo por tus faltas, tu piensas
 I hate you; whereas 'tis only because I love you, I take
que te aborresco; y ciertamente solo porque te amo, tomo ese
 that trouble. [*trabajo.*]

PRACTICE.

Whilst you are young, accustom yourself to virtue.

ser acostumbrarse virtud, f.

Your brother came to see me yesterday, as soon as

venir ver luego que

you was gone. [*irse.*]

I am sleepy after eating.

dormirse comer.

I will see her before she dies.

ver morir.

Provided that he does his duty.

supuesto hacer deber.

Although I have no money, I cannot resolve to

for tener resolverse

borrow any of my friends.

pedir prestado

He will never do it before, unless he is sure you

hacer amenas que estar

will get good conditions for him.

lograr condicion, f.

She is so ill, that she can take nothing, but she

mal, adj. tomar que

throws it up again presently. |

no volver

Do what I tell you, otherwise you will be wrong. |

hacer decir finó errar.

If he comes, | be so good as to tell him, | that I have
venir *baga me v. m. el favor de decirle*
 waited till now.
esperar basta ahora.

Though I used my utmost endeavours, and neglected
usar *empeño* *aborrar*
 nothing, to please him, yet he was constantly scolding
agradar *con todo* *estar* *siempre* *reñir*
 at me.

That Andrian, whether she is Pamphilus's wife, or
ó *sea la muger de P.*
 whether she is but his servant, is with child.
ó *solo su criada, está embarazada.*

People forgive as long as they love.
perdonar

She pleases | every body | both men, and women.
agradar *todo* *asi* *como*

Either through taste, or reason, or caprice, she has
ó *por* *gusto* *capricho*
 married him.
casar.

Wars are not so bloody since gunpowder is
guerra, f. ser *sangriento, adj. despues que polvora, f.*
 used; but this strengthens more the chains of subjection.
usar; *arreciar* *cadena, f.*

Unless a book is instructive, or entertaining, I don't
amenos que libro, m. ser
 care, to read it.
cuidar

My mother was sick; but she is now a little better:
estar
 | but, alas! | I despond of her total recovery.
mas ay! *desconfiar*

There was nobody at home, but my father.
estar *en casa,* *sino*

Though he asked me, I would not tell him.
preguntar *decir*

Would

Would to God, the affair might succeed !

negocio, m. lograr !

Since you have forbid him, he does it no more.

desde prohibir

If he should call at my house, and I was not at

ir estar

home, my people would tell him where I was.

familia decir estar.

I will not go thither, unless you go | along with me. |

ir conmigo.

Why don't you learn it then, instead of losing your time ?

aprender pues, en lugar perder

I will rather consent to lose all, than to give up my

mas bien consentir abandonar

right.

Let us suppose that the case is so, I run no risk to

caso, m. correr

write to him about it.

I would marry you, though I were a king.

casar ser

Though you were a king, I would not marry you.

Tell me if you come to-morrow, or not ? that I

decir venir

may'nt wait for you.

esperar

Would to God, I was under his tuition still, and my

oxalá estar direccion aun

father had never removed me from his school !

quitar

It avails nothing to a girl, to be young, without being

servir doncella

handsome; nor to be handsome without being young.

ser

You will learn well, if you | take pains. |

aprender trabajar.

That

That I tell you, to the end you | may take courage, |
animarse
 and apply yourself to study; but remember, that I
aplicarse estudio, m. acordarse
 have told you several times, that you will never be able
muchas veces, capaz
 to speak, or write Spanish, unless you are master of
hablar, escribir a menos que ser
 its rules.

| I will take | a great deal of pains, that I hope I
trabajar esperar
 shall speak it before it is long; since I am convinced
antes de mucho; convencer
 that the Spanish tongue is very easy. [*facil.*]

You will find it so, if you learn well its principles.
hallar aprender

| How comes it to pass, | that liquors ascend and
como sucede licor, m. ascender
 descend in barometers, and thermometers.
descender barometro, m. termometro, m.

As soon as the great Cham of Tartary has dined,
luego que comer,
 an Herald | cries out, | that all the other princes of the
gritar
 earth may go and eat their own dinners.
tierra, f.

Fools, and madmen mock virtue, and ridicule
tonto loco burlarse de virtud, f. ridiculizar
 wisdom. [*sabiduria, f.*]

He did not remember his promise; but I put him in
acordarse
 mind of it.

He rejoices at his wife's death, because he inherits a
regocijarse de muerte, heredar
 large estate, which he is going to enjoy.
fortuna, f. ir gozar.

He

He abuses fortune's favours, and don't use his victory
abusar *favor, m.* *usar*
 with moderation.

He applauds every thing she does, and complies
aplaudir *todo lo que ella hace,* *condescender*
 with all her desires. [*deseo, m.*]

Obey me, otherwise you shall be punished.

obedecer! *porque sinó* *castigar.*

Speak little, and think well, if you | would be
hablar *pensar*
 looked on | as a man of sense.
considerar *juicio.*

Consider | for what purpose | you are sent to school ;
a fin de que *enviar escuela, f.*
 therefore don't neglect your studies : besides, you
portanto *fuéradeque,*
 know how shameful, and even hurtful it is, to be ig-
conocer quan vergonoso *dañofo*
 norant.

Mr. Batel lives, as if he were never to die.

vivir

morir.

Great, and vast projects, together with a speedy,
grande *vasto, adj.* *proyecto, m.* *unido, adj.* *pronto, adj.*
 and wise expedition, &c.
sabio, adj. *expedicion, f.*

Either through idleness, or weakness, &c.

floxedad

flaqueza

I have known several boys, and girls, that preferred
conocer *preferir*
 reading, either to playing, or walking.
el leer, *asi* *al jugar* *como al pasear.*

Either through clemency, or policy, he pardoned him.

seo

perdonar

Exercise, either of the body, or the mind, is abso-
exercicio, m. *ó bien* *cuerpo, m.* *mente, f.* *ser*
 lutely necessary.

Neither

Neither riches, nor dignities tempt him.

ni ni dignidad, f. tentar

He is either a wise man, or a fool.

ser ó sabio loco.

As you study, and learn the Spanish language, you'll

segunque estudiar, aprender lengua, f.

find more beauties in it.

encontrar belleza

As long as I see, that you are displeased with Mrs.

mientras ver estar disgustar

Lewis, I will not visit her.

visitar

As soon as you have done your exercise, bring it

luego que hacer

to me.

After we will have dined, we will take a walk

despues que dar

together in the park.

juntos parque, m.

Common people worship the prejudices of their edu-

respetar preocupacion, f.

cation, as its dogmas.

Several manners of translating But.

1. But you send more? But it is plain.

pero enviar claro.

But then we met with no trouble.

He is commended with a but.

2. But for one man.

fino fuera por

But for him I had looked well to myself.

mirar por mi.

But only you.

fino

3. None

3. None but you would have borne such a son.

fino *parir*

But that I think, you know it, I would tell you.

Si yo no pensara

But that the care of his funeral detained you.

Sino detuviera a v. m. el cuidado de su funeral.

But that we use the words otherwise.

Sino usamos de las palabras en otro sentido.

But that I think, you have all the news, I would

Sino pensara que

send you some.

4. I value nothing but your safety.

estimar *fino, or mas que* *seguridad.*

We possess nothing, but what is mortal.

poseer *fino, or mas que* *cosas perecederas.*

She does nothing else, but grieves. [*afigirse.*]

I cannot but cry out. [*exclamar.*]

5. I never knew a poet, but he thought himself
the best. *que no creerse*

There is no one, but I is afraid I of you.

tener miedo

6. Hardly was the former mutiny ended, but Scipio
commanded. [*ordenar.*]

apenas

tumulto

quando

He had scarce spoke this, but —.

apenas

He was hardly gone out of the dining room, I

comedor

but he commanded him I to be run through. I

mandar

matar.

7. We have but the report. Be but ruled by me.

tener solo

rumor.

guiarse

Do you, but be faithful to your sister.

They disagree but about one thing.

disfardar

cosa, f.

Thou

Thou hast but the name of virtue in thy mouth;
tener
 what it really is, thou knowest not.

He was condemned by all the votes, but one.
ser *menos*

He came but yesterday.
no vino hasta

It cannot be, but you must say, what you do not like.
es preciso que v.m. diga lo que no gusta.

He is but just gone out.
ahora se acaba de ir.

There wanted but a little, but he had struck him.
por poco le da

I would, but for hurting him.
desde luego quisiera sino le dañara.

There was nobody at home but I.

There is none but knoweth.
no hay quien no lo sepa

Nobody said so but Cicero.

I know but two unchangeable things; the geome-
constante
 tricians, and the irrational beings: the first are led by
guiarse
 demonstration, and the second by instinct.

*Rules for the Spanish Construction of the
 Interjections.*

(b*) They all are construed after the same manner
 in Spanish and English; except, *infeliz de mi! desdi-
 chado de ti! desgraciado de el! woe to me! &c.* which
 change to into *de*.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

Woe to those that resist the Almighty !

Ay de aquellos que resisten al Omnipotente !

Alas ! where is now my flourishing season ?

Ah ! donde está ahora mi juventud ?

PRACTICE.

Oh God ! how fast do years | slide away ! |

que pronto - año, m. irse

O heavens ! hear my voice !

cielo escuchar

O earth ! lend thy ear to my complaint !

prestar queixa !

Woe to thee, who despiseth learning, and rejectest

despreciar ciencia, i. resistir

good councils ! [*consejo, m.*]

O fatal accident !

O passion, formerly so sweet !

antes dulce !

How hard this is to bear !

pesado ser de llevar !

Well ! one must undergo one's fate.

sufrir bado.

How impenetrable are thy decrees !

ser

Hush ! I hear somebody.

quieto ! oír algo.

Fy ! fy ! don't put yourself in a passion.

vaya ! vaya !

apasionarse

God bless my soul !

valga me Dios !

Pshaw ! do'nt do that.

ola !

hacer

Softly ! what are you at ?

poco á poco ! que hace v. m.

Recapitula-

Recapitulatory Exercise.

On the Rules for the Construction of the Indeclinables.

Antony was perhaps as great a man as Augustus,
ser
 though he was not so fortunate as he.

ser Cesar was as courageous as Alexander.
afortunado
ser valiente

Man is unhappy but through anxiety.
solo aburrimiento.

Always be employed ; for you will never be better
emplear ; estar mas
 pleased, than when you have something to do. Business,
contento operacion, f.

by its motion, continually brings heat, and life to the
movimiento, excitar calor, m. vida, f.
 spirits ; but idleness greatly corrupts them.
espíritu, m. ocio, m. corromper

When you can get a friend, that will tell you of your
lograr decir
 failings, grow not angry, nor excuse them ; but heartily
salta, f. enfadarse excusar
 thank him.
agradecer

Let all men know you, but none | thoroughly. |
á fondo ;

As no man dares cross a river on foot till he has sounded
atreverse pasar á pie sondear
 its depth : | even so | a man is respected,
profundidad : de la misma manera

| so long as | the extent of his capacity is not discovered.
mientras extension, f.

Follow my advice, and you shall have neither troubles
consejo, m. vexacion, f.
 to fear, nor vexations to endure.
temer molestia, f. sufrir.

We

We had waded before now through much blood and
vadear *sangre, f.*
 treasure; for what? for the establishment of a re-
tesoro, m. *establecimiento, m.*
 public, of which we soon became tired, and haled
canzarse *suspirar*
 the return of monarchy with joy. That republic died
ruelta, f. *gusto.* *morir*
 a natural death. We afterwards, however, sent for a
muerte, f. *enviar*
 foreigner, and made him monarch. We had now a
extrangero,
 monarchy, and a monarch that we revere. [*reverenciar.*]

We acknowledge having received, some time ago,
confesar
 the letter signed, &c.
carta, f.

We will venture to say, in answer to the first of
aventurarse
 these insinuations, that, &c.
insinuacion, f.

We wage no illiberal war with genius, on whatever
bacer *talento, m.*
 side it may shew itself. [*descubrir.*]

Some writers, especially those of high rank, being
autor, *grado, m.*
 usually notorious for their dullness, &c.
estupidez,

Having said thus much, &c.

That is already a matter of history, on which men
 of all parties can now judge coolly, because their
parte, f. *juagar frescamente,*
 prejudices, and passions are not now called into action
preocupacion *arrebatar*
 upon the subject, &c. I will, however, try to set
procurar en-
 him right in one point, which he has mistaken.
mendar *punto, m.* *errar.*

SPANISH EXERCISES;

CONTAINING SOME

IDIOMATICAL EXPRESSIONS.

Part the Second.

IN the following Exercises I have endeavoured to introduce several of those idiomatical expressions which constitute a polite, and elegant style, in order to accustom young learners not to use *literal translations*, to which they are apt to stick too closely at first; and to inculcate into them certain turns of phrases, which they have not been able to observe in the foregoing compositions. This is the end I proposed to myself in this second part; and that they may have a general idea of translation, it would be proper to make them read attentively the following observations, - which contain whatever is necessary to be previously known by them on this subject.

TRANSLATION is a *clear*, and *faithful* expression of the thoughts of an author, into a different language from that in which he has written.

A *clear translation* consists chiefly in a purity of style, an elegance of expression, and a choice of proper words.

A *faithful translation* is that which, confining itself to the words, and observing the sense of the author you translate, expresses exactly his thoughts.

As the turn of the phrase generally differs in every language, it is necessary to make an analysis and construction

struction of the period, you would translate; so that there be not a word, nor even the least particle, of which you know not the government, the signification, and the power. You must also consider attentively, whether the period, you translate, will admit of different meanings, in order to find the true one, by comparing what has gone before with what follows; but the surest way is to examine every term, one after another, and reason over the construction.

The differences of languages will not always permit you to keep the same metaphors, and the same allegories: they must, however, be retained where your language affords any such; or have recourse to others of a similar kind, when they are wanting. You must, as nearly as possible, express a metaphorical, or allegorical word by a term of the same nature, when the metaphors are very conspicuous; for there are many words truly metaphorical, but which custom has rendered proper, as if they had a primitive signification.

Herein consists the chief difficulties of an exact and accurate translation; as the idiom of one language is often different from that of another; and as the expressions we are obliged to use in translating, have not always the same beauties, as those of the original.

On KNOWLEDGE. [*Ciencia*, f.]

The life of | a wise man | is lengthened by his pur-
wida, f. *savio* *prolongarse* *adelan-*
 suits of knowledge; as that of a fool is fatigued by
lamiento, m. *tonto* *canjar*
 idleness. The time of the one appears to him to be
aburrimento, m. *tiempo*, m. *parecer* *ser*
 short, because he is always usefully employed; and it is
corto *utilmente* *ser*
 really

really lengthened, because he employs every moment of
realmente *prolongar* *distinguir*
 it with useful and amusing thoughts; that of the
util *entretenido*, adj. *pensamiento*, m.
 ignorant appears to him, to be long, because he does
ser
 not know, what to do with it: this is always | wishing
saber *hacer* *deseando*
 it away, | and the first wishes always to double it.
que pase,

How different is the view of past life in the man, who
quan *ser* *vista*, f.
 | is grown old | in knowledge, from that of him, who is
envejecer
 grown old in ignorance! the latter is like the owner
ignorancia, f. *ultimo*, adj. *como* *propietario*
 of a barren country, that fills the eye with the prospect
esteril *llenar* *ojo*, m. *vista*, f.
 of naked hills, and plains, which produce nothing;
desnudo, adj. *monte*, m. *llano*, m. *producir*
 the other beholds an agreeable landscape, and can
admirar *pais*, m.
 scarce | cast his eye | on a single spot of his possessions,
apenas *mirar* *parte*, f.
 that is not covered with some beautiful plant.

estar *cubrir* *planta*, f.
 You must observe, that those who think they have
observar *pensar*
 arrived to that degree of knowledge, | beyond | which
llegar *uno*, adj. *mas allá*
 they have nothing, to learn, are in a state, which, when
aprender, *estar* *estado*, m.
 they effect it, shew they have learned but little.

llegar á el, *mostrar* *muy*
 Sciences are to us, either literary, or scientific subjects:
literario, adj. *cientifico*, adj. *asunto*, m.

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we learn them, as literary subjects from our masters;
 and we never separate ourselves from their rules, and
 opinions, until we look upon them, as scientific subjects,
 knowing their demonstrations; and unto this period,
 every thing, that is contrary to the rules of our masters,

| is considered | as unintelligible, and most commonly,

without examining the demonstration, contrary to our
 opinion; and the authors, and followers of the new one
 are persecuted principally in superstitious countries:

we | look upon | sciences, as scientific subjects, when we

| are acquainted with | their demonstrations, when we
 may see, what is rightly concluded, and what requires

a superior genius for its performance, knowing that we
 are not able to do it; and this is the case in which we
 are ready, to receive, and examine impartially the doc-
 trines, and principles of a new Copernicus, Kepler,
 Galilee, Newton, &c.

I have sometimes observed, that when something
 new is presented to some of the warranted doctors,
 although they perceive its force, if they do not deny it,
 at least they pretend, not to understand it; and when
 some

some of them | join together, | to discredit the author,
juntarse *desacreditar*
 he may be sure of their persecution; for they undertake
estar *intentar*
 by these means, to hide their ignorance, or not to let
ocultar *permitir*
 the right person have the honour of his invention; and
inventor *lograr*
 more particularly, if he is not powerful enough.
ser

Observe then, that truth does not always acquire its
pues, *verdad, f.* *adquirir*
 estimation by the demonstration, but mostly by another
las mas veces
 respect, such as an authority, or by expansion; so that
respeto, m. *autoridad, f.* *de forma q*
 after, its invention is not embraced, but by uncommon
adoptarse
 talents: this number increases, and accordingly the
talentos, m. *crecer* *segun que*
 force of the opinion becomes respectable, and set-
fuertia *hacerse* *admi-*
 tled by numbers, the preoccupation | is laid aside. |
sida *muchos* *abandonarse*

Wise men | form literary, and other wise men;
fabio *literato, adj.*
 and after the second, or third generation, that which
generacion, f.

| was thought | a chimera, enjoys its own gift of de-
pensarse *lograr* *titulo, m.*
 monstration; the inventors are declared martyrs;
ser

tombs, and monuments | are erected | to their memory;
sepulcro *erigirse*
 and | new raised literary men | say—had we lived in
los nuevos literatos *vivir*

the days of our forefathers, we would not have been
abuelo *ser*

| partakers with them | in the blood of the prophets :
complice *persecucion, f.*

This is the | darling topic | of all ages ; and this
ser *continela* *edad, f.*

| weighty charge | is brought | with all the pomp of
acusacion, f. *hacerse* *pompa, f.*

inanity, and all the spite of hypocritical delusion,
vanidad, *malicia, f.* *disimulo, f.*

because every literary person believes himself wiser, than
sabio, adj.

his father. So every new inventor ought, to prepare
deber *prepararse*

himself for such adventures, as our ancestors have
antepasado, m.

suffered. [*sufrir.*]

Do not reject then any opinion, until you are con-
reprobar *estar con-*

vinced that it is ill-founded.

vencer *fundar.*

On LANGUAGES. [*Lengua, f.*]

The understanding of foreign languages is an intro-
inteligencia, f. *extrangero, adj.* *intro-*

duction to all sciences ; we thereby also annihilate one of
duccion, f. *aniquilar*

the barriers which separate us from the nation, or nations
barreras *separar*

that speak it, or them : by that study a man may extend
extender

his society, and communicate his thoughts to the people,
sociedad, *comunicar*

that speak any of those languages that he knows ;
saber ;

he

he by the same becomes, in a certain manner, cotem-
bacerse *contem-*
porary and a countryman with many more inhabitants
poraneo *paysano* *habitante, m.*
of the world, and is qualified, to converse with more
mundo, *ballarse capaz* *conversar*
of the most | learned men, | who | are at hand, | and
sabio, adj. *ballarse cerca*
whose ever useful, and agreeable conversation enriches
cuyo, adj. siempre util *agradable conversacion, f. enriquecer*
the mind, and teaches us to make | an equal advantage |
mente, f. enseñar tomar igualmente ventaja
of the virtues, and vices of mankind.
virtud, f. vicio, m. hombre, m.

Without the aid of foreign, and ancient languages,
sin *ayuda, f. extranjero antiguo, adj.*
all the foreign, and ancient writings would be useless to
us; and for want of having the key which can admit
falta *llave, f. admitir*
us to these treasures, we would remain poor in the
tesoro, m. ballarse
midst of immense riches, and interesting sciences.
medio *immense, adj. riqueza, f. interesante conocimiento.*

It would be very useful, that a language should be
ser *util*
appointed, by a general convention, to be used in
señalarse *convencion, f.*
universities, treaties, and commerce: by this means it
universidad, f. tratado, *medio, m.*
would insensibly extend itself; and perhaps that bar-
insensiblemente extenderse *bar-*
rier, which separates nation from nation, and makes
rera, f. separar
neighbours strangers, brothers enemies, and sociable
vecino, m. extraño, m.
people savages, will be broken.
selvage, m. romperse.

For a common language, I should prefer that which
preferir
 can be written with the fewest letters, whose letters
escribirse letra, f.
 ought all to be pronounced, and always with the same
liber pronunciarse,
 sound; and whose present irregularities can | most ea-
sonido, m. irregularidad, f. con mas faci-
 lity | be corrected: | in consequence of which | I flatter
lidad corregirse por lo que lisonjearse
 myself it will not be thought improper, to express my
pensar expresar
 opinion in favour of the Spanish, as the better calculated
calcular
 for the object, I take the liberty, to propose. [*proponer.*]
 Be it also permitted, to take into consideration how
permitirse tomar
 much time would be saved by my project, to employ
aborrarse emplear
 it in the improvement of sciences. The literary world
aprovechamiento literato, adj.
 cannot deny, that in spite of all impediments the na-
poder negar, afectar
 tives of that country have, to enrich their own lan-
tener enriquecer
 guage, its natural extension is so great, that its arti-
extension, f. ser
 ficial bounds have not been sufficient, to hinder the
limites ser estorvar
 several admirable productions, that demonstrate its
mucho, adj. produccion, f. demonstrar
 energy, variety, richness, and elegance, in verse, and in
energia, variedad, riqueza, elegancia,
 prose, upon all occasions, and subjects, and in every
 kind of stile. No doubt, had the Spaniards been per-
genero, m. per-
 mitted

mitted, to take as much pains, to cultivate their lan-
mitir se *trabajo* *cultivar*
 guage, as the English in these last centuries, | it would
ultimo, adj. siglo, m. *se hubiera*
 be more in fashion, | than the French, for its own na-
hecho mas de moda
 tural property of diction, and loftiness of terms.

sublimidad

This fine, expressive, and beautiful language has the advantage of being pronounced only with twenty-four sounds; all its pronunciation being also sufficiently explained in a duodecimo page, in which there is no

explicado, adj.
 difficulty; since there is no scholar that in half an hour may not be fully acquainted with it, in eight lessons able to read fluently, and in twenty to understand perfectly every book. These advantages proceed from the sounds of letters being invariable; having no declension, but for the personal pronouns; and having no more than one auxiliary verb; from its constancy of the natural precedence of the words, the preposition never being but before its own case. Thus the Spanish language is the most proper, to be learned by art, and, consequently, to be adopted for the universities, treaties, and commerce.

ON GEOGRAPHY. [*Geografia, f.*]

Geography is a science | no longer | esteemed a
que ya no *considerarse*
 fine accomplishment only; but a necessary part of
valido, adj. *adorno, m.* *parte, f.*

G 4

education:

education : for no study seems better calculated for
estudio, m. parecer *calcular*
 the entertainment, and instruction of young persons,
entretenimiento, m. *persona, f.*
 than this. Geography gives them a perfect idea of the
dar *idea, f.*
 surface of the globe, of its natural, and political divisions,
superficie, f. *globo, m.*
 and of the curiosities of every part of it ; hence, it is
 justly to be called, the eye of history, the soldier's
llamar *luz, f.* *historia, f.*
 companion, the merchant's director, and the traveller's
directorio, *viajante*
 guide. It is also a study of the first consideration
guia, f. *estudio, m.* *consideracion, f.*
 among those qualities requisite for forming the scholar ;
qualidad, f. *requerido, adj.* *formar* *sabio ;*
 for it is adapted, not only to gratify our curiosity,
proporcionado, adj. *satisfacer* *curiosidad, f.*
 but also to enlarge our mind, to banish prejudices,
ensanchar *mente,* *desferrar* *preocupacion, f.*
 and make us acquainted with our real advantages, and
dar *conocimiento de* *ventaja, f.*
 those of our fellow creatures.

On POLITENESS.

[*Urbanidad, f.* *acatamiento, m.* *obsequio, m.* *cortesía, f.*]

Politeness is requisite to keep up the relish of life,
requerirse para suavizar los trabajos de la vida,
 and to procure us that affection, and esteem, which
afecto *consideracion*
 every man, | who has a sense of it, | must desire. The
de juicio *deseo.*
 established

established maxims of politeness are but good-nature,
ser racionalidad, f.
 polished, and beautified by art : they teach a person
pulido, adj. enriquecido, adj. arte, f. enseñar
 to behave with deference towards every body, in all
portarse urbanidad para con todo, adj.
 the common incidents of society ; and particularly so,
acaecimiento, m.
 whenever a person's situation begets any disagreement
producir disgusto, m.
 on him. Thus old men know their infirmities, and
conocer enfermedad,
 naturally dread contempt from the young : hence it
temer desprecio joven :
 follows, that well educated youth redouble the instances
redoblar instancia, f.
 of respect to their elders. Strangers, and foreigners
mayor. Desconocido, adj. extranjero, adj.
 appear to be without protection : hence, in all polite
parecer ballarse politico, adj.
 companies, they receive the highest marks of civility.
compañia, f. recibir notable señal, f. urbanidad.

On DISCRETION. [*Discrecion, f.*]

There are many shining qualities in the mind of
brillante qualidad, f. mente, f.
 man ; but there is none so necessary as discretion :
ninguno, adj.
 it is this, which gives a value to all the rest, which
dar precio, m. otro, adj.
 sets them at work in their proper times, and places,
poner en obra tiempo, m. lugar, m.
 and | turns them to the advantage of the person who
las usa con ventaja de su poseedor

is possessed of them. | Without it, learning is pedantry,
habiduria, f. ser pedanteria, f.
 wit impertinence, and virtue itself looks like weak-
agudeza, f. impertinencia, parecer como fla-
 ness. Discretion is the perfection of reason, and a
quieza, f. raxon, f.
 guide to us in all the duties of life; and does not only
guia, f. obligacion, f.
 make a man the master of his own parts, but also of
dueño parte, f.
 other men's. The discreet man | finds out | the talents
conocer
 of those | he converses with, | and knows how to apply
con quienes conversa saber aplicar
 them to proper uses. | He carries his thoughts to the
uso, m. el medita el
 end | of every action, and considers the most distant,
se accion, f. considerar
 as well as the most immediate effects of it.
efecto, m.

ON TEMPERANCE. [Templanza, f.]

Temperance has those particular advantages above
ventaja, f.
 all other means of preserving health, that it may be
medio, m. salud, f.
 practised by all reasonable people, at any season, or place.
gente, f.
 It is a kind of regimen, which every man may | put
especie, f. regimen, m. im-
 himself into, | without interruption to business, expence
poner, f. de negocio, m. gasto, m.
 of money, or loss of time. Every animal, but man,
discreto, m. perdida, f. tiempo, m. Todo, adj. animal
 keeps

keeps to one dish. Herbs serve to this species, fish
conteniarse con plato, m. Yerba, f. servir pescado, m.
 to that, and flesh to a third. Man falls upon every
carne, f. lanzarse qual-
 thing, that comes in his way; not the smallest fruit,
quier encontrar al paso; menor fruto, m.
 or the least excrescence of the earth, scarce a berry, or
leve excrecencia, f. tierra, f. apenas grano
 mushroom can escape him.
bonga escaparse de
 Socrates, notwithstanding he lived in Athens during
vivir en tiempo de
 a great plague, never | caught the least infection, |
peste, f. infestarse en lo mas minimo,
 which ancient authors unanimously ascribe to that
antiguo, adj. autor, m. atribuir
 uninterrupted temperance he always observed.
continuo, adj.

On INDOLENCE. [*Indolencia, f.*]

Though indolence operates but | slowly, | yet it un-
obrar poco á poco, con-
 dermines by degrees the foundation of every virtue.
traminar grado fundamento, m.
 A vice of a most lively nature would be a more de-
vicio, m. naturaleza, f. ser
 firable tyrant than this rust of the mind, which gives
tirano robo, m. mente, f.
 a tincture of its nature to every action of one's life.
color, m. accion, f. vida, f.
 | It is to no purpose | to have within ourselves the
denada serve
 seeds of a thousand good qualities, if we want the
semilla, f. qualidad, f. necesario

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vigour, and resolution necessary for the exerting them;
vigor, m. resolucion, f. preciso, adj.

As death brings all persons back to an equality, so does
muerie, f. forzar atrás igualdad, f.

this image of it, this slumber of the soul, leave no
imagen, f. sueño, m. dexar

difference between the greatest genius, and | the mean-
alma, f. las mas

est understanding. | A faculty of doing things remarka-
estupidas obrar

bly praise worthy, thus concealed, is of no more use
digno, m. esconder, ser otro, adj. uso, m.

to the owner, than a heap of gold to the man who
propietario, monton, m. oro

dares not use it.
atreverse usar

On GAMING. [*Juego, m.*]

The rich finding themselves wearied with idle-
encontrarse oprimir aburri-

ness, and not being able | to drive it away | of them-
miento, m. ballar capaz librarse del

selves, | sought for | refuge from it in the company
buscar asilo compania, f.

of mechanics. These seeing themselves interrupted in
menestral, m. ver interrumpir

their work, by such visitors, and, at the same time,
visitador,

not daring | to make any complaints, | determined to
atreverse quejarse

contrive some means of amusing them elsewhere; and
inventar medio, m. entretener en otra parte;

for this purpose invented different sorts of games.
fin, m. inventar diferente especie

Such

Such amusements, even when they produce no mischief,
entretenimiento, m. producir daño, m.
 are at least useless. But it cannot be denied, that
ser inutil. negar,
 gaming irritates not only all the passions, but that it
exasperar pasión, f.
 is one of the true touchstones by which we dis-
verdadero, adj. piedra de toque, f. def-
 cover the proper character of those who | are addicted |
cubrir propio, adj. carácter, m. gustar de
 to it. It puts in practice all the artifice, cunning,
poner artificio, m. bellaqueria, f.
 and stratagem | used in war. | It is an entertain-
ardid, m. que se usan en la guerra. ser entreten-
 ment intended for diversion, but, as it has long been
miento, m. intentar pero como por muchos siglos bafido
 fashionable to injure others, people cannot be satisfied
de moda el dañar, satisfacerse
 without witnessing scenes of distress. It is an amuse-
ver escena infeliz.
 ment, like the war, | ruining without producing : |
guerra, f. - que arruina sin producir :
 and besides, the loser loses more than what in reality
el que pierde, pierde mas de lo que en realidad
 he appears to do ; | as it is evident when he | runs in
pierde ser empe-
 debt, | when he contracts his business, not being able
ñarse, acórtar negocio, m. balarfe
 to carry it on, | on the same scale as before, | when he
seguir como antes
 distresses himself, &c. and the winner does not win
arruinarse el que gana
 | his visible gain, | because, flattered with the victory
todo lo que gana, bincbar victoria, f.
 more than his bootv, he expends more, and sometimes
botin, gastar algunas veces
 even

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even his own stock. Besides that, gamblers con-
sambien propio, adj. caudal, m. jugador con-
sider | each other | as enemies; and as such, each of
siderar el uno al otro como tales,
them endeavours to deceive, ruin, and humble his
empeñarse en engañar, arruinar, humillar
rival. Gaming, of all vices, is the greatest enemy to
vicio, m. de
happiness; its inseparable attendants are envy, deceit,
felicidad, f. comites ser envidia, engaño,
impiety, and a whole train of diabolical associates,
impiedad, comitiva, f. detestable compañero
invited by avarice. Health, peace of mind, family,
convidar avaricia, f. Salud, f. conciencia, f. familia, f.
friends, country, and | in short every thing valuable
amigo, m. patria, f. en suma todo lo que hay estimable,
and desirable | are sacrificed to it. The moment
y apreciable, sacrificarse En el momento
gaming commences, all conversation, and improvement
en que el juego empieza, conversacion, f. adelantamiento
| is put a stop to; | friendship, and society, benevolence,
se pone punto amistad, f. sociedad, f.
and humanity cease, and nothing further is thought of,
cesar, mas se piensa,
except the ruin of | those with whom you are in
que el arruinar unos a otros.
company with. | It is very terrible to hear some peo-
oir
ple term it an agreeable amusement, an inoffensive re-
llamar inocente di-
laxation, &c. those who so miscall it, must, notwith-
version, describir
standing, allow it to be an irrational, and unimproving
conceder inutil
diversion, and that, at the best, it is but murdering
mas, pasa
time.

time. The gamblers excuse the game, saying, that
tiempo, m. jugador excusar *decir,*

it is not so dangerous, when it is for a small sum;
dañoso, adj. pequeño, adj. suma, f.

that then the loss, or gain is a mere trifle; not
perdida, f. ganancia, f. una cortedad; fin

observing man does not become bad all at once; he
observar a saltos;

begins by trifles, and by degrees he increases them, and
empezar poco, grado aumentar

becomes bad, and past recovery. Certainly game, by it-
hacerse malo, adj. sin remedio.

self, is not blameable: but whenever one plays with any
vituperable:

other view, than that of amusement, it is destroying the
 moral part of the game, and applying it to evil. Money

ought to be earned by assiduity only, and not by means
medio

which may make a man unhappy. Thus gaming, far
hacer infeliz. lejos

from being a virtue, is a vice more, or less pernicious,
de ser pernicioso, adj.

not | merely on account of loss, | but because the
meramente por la pérdida,

prospect, and desire of gain, incites a man to expose
esperanza, f. deseo, m. ganancia, f. incitar exponerse

himself to ruin. A man should never risk his money,
ruina, f. arriesgar

but for the progress either of agriculture, sciences, or
 commerce: this is risking with utility; but what profit

has ever been got by gaming? Neither is it rendered
lograr hacerse

tolerable by taking up his stake, and applying the gain
 to charity; because evil can never be countenanced,

ser bien,

and

and there can be no rational pleasure, where we expose
 ourselves, or others to the least affliction. The bread
 that we eat, or give away, ought to be earned honestly,
 without causing a loss to another.

CHARACTER of a RICH MAN.

GITO has a florid complexion, full-blown cheeks,
 a fixed bold eye, is high-chested, and his gait is steady
 and deliberate. He speaks with confidence; and pays
 but little regard to what others say. He spits | at a
 great distance from him, | and sneezes very loud. At
 table, and when walking, | he takes up more room, than
 another man. When taking a walk with his equals,
 he places himself in the center of them. He interrupts,
 and corrects those, who are speaking; but he himself
 will not be interrupted; and all listen to him so long
 as he | thinks proper to | talk. When seating himself, he
 sinks into a large easy-chair, and then knits his brows:
 afterwards

afterwards | pulls his hat over his eyes, | that he may not
se echa el sombrero á la cara,
 see any one; then | pushes back again his hat, | in order
lo echa á tras,
 to discover his haughty, and audacious front. He is
descubrir altivo; adj. atrevido; adj. desvergüenza.
 sometimes jocose, laughs aloud, is impatient, pre-
burlon, reir á carcajadas,
 sumptuous, choleric, loose. He is | of a political turn, |
presumido, colérico, libertino. politican
 and mysterious with regard to the present times. He
misterioso respeto
 fancies himself possessed of talents, and genius.
imaginarse poseedor

Such is the character of the man who thinks him-
pensarse
 self rich, because he possesses more wealth than others;
poseer
 which cannot happen; but from want of talents, to
fuceder, falta
 make a true comparison between himself, and others.
bacer comparacion, f.
 The richest man is not he, who possesses the most, but he
 who wants the least: he who knows how to supply his
necesitar saber abastecer
 wants, and does it, without being a burthen to any body.
ser molesto
 Of what advantage are the riches which cannot be
ser
 enjoyed! and for what purpose are they, if not to
gozarse!
 extend happiness to the distressed! Nobody has more
extender desdichado!
 than one stomach to fill, and one body to clothe:
estomago, m. llenar, cubrir.
 of

of what use then is any thing more? It can only be to content a whim, which breathes nothing but folly.

capricho, m.

respinar

locura, f.

To oblige oneself to keep, to mistrust, to conceal,

obligarse

guardar,

desconfiar,

ocultar,

instead of affording pleasure, or amusement, wealth

franguear

gusto

entretenimiento,

disappoints us, and troubles us without ceasing; and

desconcertar

turbar

cesar;

more so, if we know that, there is any body, who, so

saber

far from admiring, disdains, and ridicules our pride, and

admirar,

desdeñar

ridiculizar

orgullo

vanity. Of this Cræsus was an instance, who was the

vanidad.

prueba.

richest king of all Asia Minor, and the most desirous of

desear

praise: he shewed to Solon immense heaps of treasure,

mostrar

monton, m.

and great variety of other valuable effects; and asked

him, whether he did not think the possessor the most

pensar

happy of all mankind? but as he saw the little account

ver

casi, m.

the philosopher made of his riches, and felt his vanity

conocer

[I struck to the ground] by Solon's nods; and more so

bollar

ademan, m.

by his answer, when he heard him say:—"I know one

respuesta, f.

oir

conocer

man more happy, a poor peasant of Greece, who, nei-

paisano

ther in affluence, or poverty, has but few wants, and

abundancia

escasez,

has learned to supply them by his labour." The mo-

aprender

abastecer

trabajo.

narch,

narch, who was expecting an answer, which would tend
estar esperar dirijirse
to flatter his pride, was disappointed; and willing in
orgullo,
consequence, to extort another, not so shocking to his
forzar chocante
pride, he asked again, Whether at least he did not think
him happy? Cræsus, already perplexed, sought for se-
perplexo, buscar
licity not in the gratification of his own personal wants,
gratificacion, f.
passions, powers, or appetites, but in the opinion of
potencias, opinion, f.
Solon. Behold here a miserable rich man! not that
He
he was in want of any thing, but because Solon did not
necesitar
think him happy. If then riches are not desirable,
Pensar ser apetecible,
but to enjoy them, the keeping more than we can enjoy,
gozar guardar
is creating an impediment to the felicity of others, and
establecer
consequently diminishing our own felicity. I say con-
consequentemente disminuir
sequently, because I am unhappy when I see others so;
me halla desdichado quando veo que otros lo están,
and if I do not help them, it is because I have no cer-
facultad
tain income, and my earnings are scanty, and precarious,
honorario ser escaso precario,
and barely sufficient to supply me with the necessaries
apenas abastecer de
of life, so that I cannot partake any of the comforts,
aide, f. de forma que participar de comodidad,
much.

much less enjoy any of the luxuries; and as charity
diversion, f.
 should always begin at home, to assist others is not in
empezar por si socorrer estar
 my power. I think the others feel the same as I; but
pensar sentir
 luxuries being fancied by the luxurious people as the
pompa, f. imaginar
 first necessities, they have not the least scruple in pre-
 ferring their own luxuries to the necessities of others.

CHARACTER of a POOR MAN.

PHEBO is hollow-eyed, lank, and meagre of visage.
ser de ojos bundidos, seco, flaco cara.
 He sleeps little, and his slumbers are very short. He is
dormir reposo ser corto. estar
 absent, he muses, and though a man of sense, | has a
distraer, pensar, juicio, parece
 stupid air. | He imagines himself troublesome to those,
tonto. pensarse fastidioso
 he is conversing with. He relates every thing lamely,
hablar referir mancamente
 and in a few words. No one | listens to him, he does
Nadie escuchar
 not raise a laugh. He applauds, and smiles at what others
bacer reir. aplaudir sonreir
 say to him, and is of their opinion. He runs, he flies,
correr, volar
 to do them any little service. He is complaisant, bust-
agradable, servicial
 ling, and a flatterer. There is no street, how crowded
lisonjero. por mas llena de
 soever,

soever, but he can easily pass through it, without the
gente, que esté que el no pueda con facilidad, y sin la menor
 least trouble, and slip away unperceived. When desired
pena pasar, y escapar sin ser visto. bacersele
 to sit, he scarce touches | the frame of the chair. | He
sentar tocar la silla.
 speaks low in conversation, and is inarticulate; yet
articular mal;
 sometimes he discourses freely on public affairs, and is
discurrir estar
 angry at the age. He coughs under his hat, and spits
disgustado del siglo. toser sombrero, escupir
 almost upon himself; he endeavours to sneeze apart from
empeñarse estornudar
 the company; and puts no person to the trouble of sa-
no obliga á nadie á que le salude,
 luting, or paying him a compliment. — He is Poor.

CHARACTER of a GOOD MAN.

AGATHO makes the interest of mankind, in a manner,
tomar en cierta manera,
 his own; and has a tender, and affectionate concern for
como si fueran suyos; empeño, m.
 their welfare; he cannot think himself happy, whatever
bien; por mas grandes
 his possessions, and his preferments are, while he sees
que sean sus posesiones, y adelantamientos,
 others miserable; his wealth, and power delight him
alegrar
 chiefly, as the poor, and indigent are the better for it;
múcho, por quanto puede consolar á los pobres;
 and the greatest charm of prosperity, is the advantage
encanto

it

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it affords | of relieving his | fellow creatures ; | and to
franquear aliviar próximo
 give assistance and support, according to the various exi-
asistencia auxilio
 gences of those, with whom he converses, is his constant
exigencia mayor
 endeavour ; and that he may practise the more large
empeño ; a fin de poder practicar mas
 and generous charity, he retrenches useless pomp, and
su generosa caridad, aborra de la pompa y
 expense, esteeming that a much more sublime, and noble
gasto inutil,
 gratification, than the amusements, and gallantries of a
entretenimiento
 vain and luxurious age : finally, he is unwearied in his
figlo : incansable
 endeavours to promote the happiness of others, and he
promover
 not only takes all opportunities that present them-
aprovechar se de presentarse
 selves of doing good, but seeks all occasions to be useful,
bien, fino buscar
 though he has frequently met with ungrateful returns.
encontrar con des agradecidos.
 — He is good.

VAIN HOPE FRUSTRATED.

ALNASCHAR was a very | idle man, | that never would
holgaran
 set his hand to any business, during his father's life.
 When his father died, he left him about an hundred
morr dexar
 drachmas, in Persian money. Alnaschar laid it out in
dexar
 glasses,

glasses, bottles, and the finest china ware. These he
vasa, m. botella *loza de china*

put up in a large open basket, and having made choice
canasto

of a very little shop, placed the basket at his feet, and
tienda, f. *pie*

leaned his back upon the wall, in expectation of cus-
arrimar. *mar.*

tomers. [As he was in this posture,] with his eyes upon
chante. *estando así*

the basket, he fell into a most amusing train of thoughts,
caer *entretenido monton de pensamientos*

and was overheard by one of his neighbours, as he
oir

spoke the following words: " This basket, says he, cost
 me an hundred drachmas, which is all I have in the
 world. I shall quickly make two hundred of it, by

selling it [in retail.] These two hundred drachmas will,
prontamente
por menor.

in a very little while, rise to four hundred, which of
tiempo

course will amount [in time] to four thousand. As
subir *con el tiempo*

soon as by this means I am master of ten thousand, I
 will lay aside my trade of glass-man, and turn jeweller.
cristalero *joyero.*

I shall then deal in diamonds, pearls, and all sorts of
diamante, *perla,*

precious stones. When I have got together as much
 wealth as I desire, I will make a purchase of the finest
 house I can find, with lands, slaves, eunuchs, and horses.

I shall then begin to make a noise in the world.
comenzar *ruído*

I will not, however, stop there, but still continue my
parar *continuar*

traffic,

traffic, till I have got together an hundred thousand drachmas. When I find myself master of an hundred thousand drachmas, I shall naturally set myself on the

ponerse

foot of a prince, and will demand the grand vizier's daughter in marriage, | letting him know, | at the same

bija

haciendole saber

time, that it is my intention to make him a present of a thousand pieces of gold on our marriage night. As soon as I have married the princess, and given my father-in-law the thousand pieces of gold, which I had promised him, I will bring her to my house, where I shall take great care, to breed in her a due respect

inspirar

for me. To this end, I shall confine her to her own apartment, make her a short visit, and talk but little

hablar

to her. Her mother will then come, and bring her daughter to me, as I am seated on my sofa. The

poltrona.

daughter, with tears in her eyes, will fling herself at

arrojarse

my feet, and beg of me to receive her into my favour.

suplicar

Then, tired with her intreaties, I will, to imprint in

causado

suplica

imprimir

her more veneration for my person, draw up my legs,

retirar

pierna

and spurn her with my foot, in such a manner, that she

empujar

| shall fall down | a great distance from the sofa."

caer

Alnaschar was so | swallowed up | in this chimerical

absorto

con

vision, that he acted with his foot what he had in his thoughts ;

thoughts; and unluckily | striking | his basket of
desgraciadamente dar con los pies
 brittle ware, which was the foundation of all his gran-
vidrios *fundamento, m.*
 deur, he kicked his glasses out of his shop, into the
arrojar *vidrio, m.*
 street, and broke them into ten thousand pieces.
romper *pedazo.*

“ Who are they who do not raise visionary scenes
levantar fantastico, adj.
 “ in their minds? Every one dreams with his eyes
soñar
 “ open, and nothing is more pleasing to us. On these
gusto, adj.
 “ occasions, our souls are deluded by a soothing error;
divertir *lisonjero, adj.*
 “ but does some accident recal our wandering senses,
despertar *errante*
 “ immediately | we are the insignificant creatures we |
nos hallamos los mismos que
 “ were before.”

SELECTED CHARACTERS

OF

KINGS and QUEENS;

And also some SPANISH PROVERBS.

ALFRED.

ALFRED, | that he might be the better able | to ex-
para hallarse mas capaz
 tend his charity, and munificence, regulated his finances
arreglar *hacienda*
 with the most perfect oeconomy, and divided his re-
economia, f.

H

venues.

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venues into a certain number of parts, which he ap-
^{renta}
 propriated to the different expences of the state, and
^{aplicar} ^{gasto}
 the exercise of his own private | liberality | and devotion ;
^{particular} ^{franqueza} ^{devocion} ;
 nor was he a less œconomist in the distribution of his
^{economia}
 time, which he divided into three equal portions, allot-
^{igual} ^{porcion} ^{ceder}
 ting one to sleep, meals, and exercise ; and devoting
^{sueño} ^{alimento} ^{consagrar}
 the other two to writing, reading, business, and prayer.
^{obligacion} ^{rezo.}

That this division might not be encroached upon in-
 Para que las partes de esta division no se usurparan por in-
 advertently, he measured them by tapers of an equal
^{advertencia,} ^{con bugia}
 size, which he kept continually burning before the
^{tamaño} ^{tener} ^{quemar}

[shrines of relics.] Alfred seemed to be a genius self-
^{relicarios} ^{genio}
 taught, which contrived, and comprehended every thing,
^{maestro} ^{imaginar} ^{todo, adj.}
 that could contribute to the security of his kingdom.
^{contribuir}

He was author of that inestimable privilege, peculiar
 to the subjects of this nation, which consists in their
^{vasallos}
 being tried by their peers ; for he first instituted juries,
^{juzgar} ^{par} ^{jurado}
 or at least improved upon an old institution, by speci-
^{mejorar} ^{especificar}
 fying the number, and qualifications of jurymen, and
^{jurado}
 extending their power to trials of property as well as
^{juicios} ^{civiles}

criminal

criminal indictments; but no regulation redounded
decision; more to his honour, and the advantage of his kingdom,
contribuir
bien than the measures, he took to prevent rapine, murder,
tomar *prevenir*
 and other outrages, which had so long been committed
ultrage, m. *habian sido por mucho tiempo*
 with impunity. His attention stooped even to the
impunemente cometidos, *observar*
 meanest circumstances of his people's conveniency.
 He introduced the art of brick-making, and built his
hacer ladrillo, *edificar*
 own houses of those materials; which being much more
 durable, and secure from accidents than timber, his
madera
 example was followed by his subjects in general. He
seguir
 was, doubtless, an object of most perfect esteem, and
findeuda
 admiration; for, exclusive of the qualities which dis-
 tinguished him as a warrior, and legislator, his personal
guerrero
 character was amiable in every respect. Died 897,
amable
 aged 52.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

FROM the transactions of William's reign, he ap-
reinado
 pears to have been a prince of great courage, capacity,
animo, *capacidad,*
 and ambition; politic, cruel, vindictive, and rapacious;
vengativo *rapaz;*

stern, and haughty in his deportment, reserved, and
severo soberbio conducta
 jealous in his disposition. He was fond of glory; and,
zelofo deseoso
 though parsimonious in his household, delighted much
frugal gasto gustar
 in ostentation. Though sudden, and impetuous in his
de pronto
 enterprizes, he was cool, deliberate, and indefatigable,
fresco, pensativo, infatigable,
 in times of danger, and difficulty. His aspect was nobly
peligro
 severe, and imperious: his stature tall, and portly; his
alto, adj. abultado;
 constitution robust, and the composition of his bones,
bueso
 and muscles strong: there was hardly a man of that
musculo, m. apenas en
 age, who could bend his bow, or handle his arms.
tiempo, m. armar arco, manejar

S T E P H E N.

ENGLAND suffered great miseries during the reign of
Inglaterra sufrir mientras
 this prince: but his personal character, | allowing for |
dexar aparte
 the temerity, and injustice of his usurpation, appears
parecer
 not liable to any great exception; and he seems to have
sujeto parecer
 been well qualified, (had he succeeded by a just title,)
suceder
 to have promoted the happiness, and prosperity of his
promover felicidad
 subjects.

subjects. He was possessed of industry, activity, and
vasallo. *poseer*
 courage, to a great degree; was not deficient in abi-
alto
 lity, had the talent of gaining men's affections; and,
ganar *afecto, m.*
 notwithstanding his precarious situation, never indulged
gratificarse
 himself in the exercise of any cruelty, or revenge. His
venganza, f.
 advancement to the throne procured him neither tran-
subida
 quillity, nor happiness. Died 1154.
dicha.

HENRY II.

Was the greatest prince of his time for wisdom,
en
 virtue, and ability, and the most powerful in ex-
ex-
 tent of dominion, of all those, that had ever filled
tenison *ocupar*
 the throne of England. His character, both in public,
asi
 and private life, is almost without a blemish; and he-
como *tatba;*
 seems to have possessed every accomplishment, both of
perfeccion, f.
 body, and mind, which makes a man estimable, and
espíritu
 amiable. He was of a middle stature, strong, and well
mediano, adj. estatura, f.
 proportioned; his countenance was lively, and en-
rostro, m.
 gaging;

gaging; his conversation affable, and entertaining; his
atractivo; dulce

elocution easy, persuasive, and ever | at command. | He
pronto.

loved peace, but possessed both conduct, and bravery in
animo

war; was provident without timidity; severe in the
cauto tímidez;

execution of justice without rigour; and temperate
 without austeri-ty. He preserved health, and kept him-
austeridad.

self from corpulency, to which he was somewhat in-
corpulencia, f.

clined, by an abstemious diet, and by frequent exercise,
parco, adj. dieta, f.

particularly by hunting. When he could enjoy leisure,
cazar. lograr tiempo,

he recreated himself in learned conversation, or in
sabio, adj.

reading; and he cultivated his natural talents by study,
 above any prince of his time. His affections, as well
amistad, como tan

as his enmities, were warm and durable; and his long
hizo enemistad, f. intimo, adj.

experience of ingratitude, and infidelity of men never
 destroyed the natural sensibility of his temper, which

disposed him to friendship, and society. His character

has been transmitted to us by many writers, who were
comunicar autor

his contemporaries; and it resembles extremely, in its
 most remarkable strokes, that of his maternal grand-
rasgo abuelo

father, Henry I. excepting only, that that ambition,

which was a ruling passion in both, found not in the first
dominante

Henry

Henry such unexceptionable means of exerting itself,
 and pushed that prince into measures which were both
 criminal in themselves, and were the cause of further
 crimes, from which his grandson's conduct was happily
 exempted. He died in 1189, in the 58th of his age,
 and 35th of his reign.

EDWARD II.

It is not easy to imagine a man more innocent, or
 inoffensive than this unhappy king; nor a prince less
 fitted for governing that fierce, and turbulent people
 subjected to his authority. He was obliged to devolve
 on others the weight of government which he had
 neither ability nor inclination to bear: the same fo-
 dolence, and want of penetration led him to make
 choice of ministers, and favourites, which were not
 always the best qualified for the trust committed to them.
 The seditious grandees, pleased with his weakness,
 and complaining of it, under pretence of attacking
 his

his ministers, insulted his person, and invaded his authority; and the impatient populace, ignorant of the source of their grievances, threw all the blame upon the king, and increased the public disorders by their faction, and insolence. It was in vain to look for protection from the laws, whose voice, always feeble in those times, was not heard in the din of arms: what could not defend the king, was less able to give shelter to any one of his people; the whole machine of government was torn in pieces, with fury, and violence; and men, instead of complaining against the manners of the age, and the form of their constitution, which required the most steady, and the most skilful hand, to conduct them, imputed all errors to his person, who had the misfortune to be intrusted with the reins of the empire. Murdered 21 September, 1327.

EDWARD

EDWARD III.

THE English are apt to consider with peculiar fond-
capaz *aprecio*
 ness the history of Edward the Third, and to esteem
 his reign, as it was one of the longest, the most glo-
largo
 rious also, which occurs in the annals of the nation.
ocurrir
 The ascendant, which they began to have over France,
ascendiente, m. *empezar*
 their rival, and national enemy, makes them | cast their
obligar *mirar*
 eyes on | this period with great complacency, and sanc-
 tifies every measure, which Edward embraced for that
medio *adoptar*
 end. But the domestic government is really more
 admirable than his foreign victories; and England
externo, adj.
 enjoyed, by his prudence, and vigour of administration,
gozar
 a longer interval of domestic peace, and tranquillity,
 than she | had been blest with | in any former period, or
lograr *anterior*
 than she experienced for many years after. He gained
experimentar
 the affections of the great, and curbed their licentious-
sujetar *depravacion*
 nefs: he made them feel his power, without their
sentir
 daring, or even being inclined to murmur at it; his
atreverse
 affable, and obliging behaviour, his munificence and
urbano, adj. conducta
 H 5 generosity,

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generosity, made them submit with pleasure to his do-
^{obligar} minion; his valour, and conduct made them successful
^{gusto} in most of their enterprizes; and their unquiet spirits,
^{bacer} directed against a public enemy, had no leisure to breed
^{empresa;} ^{inquieto} disturbances, to which they were naturally so much
^{dirigir} ^{tiempo} ^{producir} inclined, and which the form of the government seemed
^{parecer} so much to authorize. This was the chief benefit
^{tanto} which resulted from Edward's victories, and conquests.
 His foreign wars were, in other respects, neither found-
^{externo, adj.} ed in justice, nor directed to any very salutary purpose.
 His attempt against the king of Scotland, | a minor, |
^{empresa} ^{util} ^{objeto.} and | a brother-in-law, | and the revival of his grand-
^{cuñado} ^{renovacion} father's claim of superiority over that kingdom, were
^{pretension, f.} both unreasonable, and ungenerous: and he allowed
^{ignominioso:} ^{permitirse} himself to be too soon seduced by the glaring prospects
^{seductor} ^{brillante} ^{aspecto} of French conquest, from the acquisition of a point
^{conquista, f.} ^{logro} which was practicable, and which might really, if at-
^{lograr} tained, have been of lasting utility to his country and
^{durable} to his successors. But the glory of a conqueror | is so
^{efusca} dazzling

dazzling to the vulgar, | and the animosity of nations so
tanto á el vulgo
 extreme, that the fruitless desolation | of so fine a part
inutil de una tan bella parte
 of Europe as France is totally disregarded by us, |
de la Europa como la Francia se ha despreciado totalmente por nosotros
 and never considered as a blemish in the character, or
tacha
 conduct of this prince : and indeed, from the unfortu-
á la verdad
 nate state of human nature, it will commonly happen
suceder
 that a sovereign of great genius, such as Edward, who
 usually finds every thing easy in the domestic govern-
comumente encontrar facil
 ment, will turn himself towards military enterprizes,
se empuña en empresas militares,
 where alone he meets opposition, and where he has
dónde no encuentra mas que oposicion,
 full exercise for his industry, and capacity. Died 21st
bastante
 of June, aged 65, in the 51st year of his reign.

H E N R Y V I I I .

HENRY VIII. | before he became corpulent, | was a
antes de engordar
 prince of a goodly personage, and commanding aspect,
bello, adj. persona, f. dominante aspecto, m.
 rather imperious than dignified. He excelled in all the
imperioso, adj. respectable. exceder
 exercises of youth, and possessed a good understanding,
juventud poseer talento
 which was not much improved by the nature of his
adelantar
 education.

education. Instead of learning that philosophy, which
En lugar aprender
 opens the mind, and extends the qualities of the heart,
abrir extender
 he was confined to the study of gloomy, and scholastic
limitarse obscuro, adj.
 disquisitions, which served to cramp his ideas, and
disputa servir embarazar
 pervert the faculty of reason, qualifying him for the
pervertir
 disputant of a cloister, rather than the lawgiver of a
filogista claustro legislador
 people. In the first years of his reign, his pride and
orgullo
 vanity seemed to domineer over all his other passions;
parecer dominar
 though from the beginning he was impetuous, head-
principio capri-
 strong, impatient of contradiction, and advice. He
ebudo
 was rash, arrogant, prodigal, vain-glorious, pedantic,
temerario vano
 and superstitious. He delighted in pomp, and pageantry,
fausto
 the baubles of a weak mind. His passions, soothed by
muchachada endable lisonjear
 adulation, rejected all restraint; and as he was an
rebasar límite;
 utter stranger to the finer feelings of the soul, he gra-
total extranjero sentimientos gra-
 tified them at the expence of justice, and humanity
tificar expensa
 without remorse, or compunction.
remordimiento, arrepentimiento.

He wrested the supremacy from the bishop of Rome,
arrebatar

partly

partly on conscientious motives, and partly from rea-
causa
 sons of state, and conveniency. He suppressed the mo-
suprimir
 nasteries, in order to supply his extravagance with
 their spoils; but he would not have made those acqui-
despojo;
 sitions, had they not been productive of advantage to
 his nobility, and agreeable to the nation in general.
 He was frequently at war; but the greatest conquest
 he obtained was over his own parliament, and people.—
lograr

Religious disputes had divided them into two factions.
 As he had it in his power to make either scale pre-
partido
 ponderate, each courted his favour with the most ob-
vencer
 sequious submission, and, in trimming the balance, he
equilibrar
 kept them both in subjection. In accustoming them
tener
 to these | abject compliances, | they degenerated into
humillacion, f.

slaves, and he from their prostitution acquired the most
esclavo
 despotic authority. He became rapacious, arbitrary,
hacerse rapaz,
 froward, fretful, and so cruel, that he seemed to delight
impertinente, molesto, *deleitarse*
 in the blood of his subjects.

He never seemed to betray the least symptoms of
parecer *mostrar*
 tenderness in his disposition; and, as we already ob-
ternura
 served, his kindness to Cranmer was an inconsistency
generosidad

in

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in his character. He seemed to live | in defiance of |
desafiando la
 censure, whether ecclesiastical, or secular; he died in
 apprehension of futurity; and was buried at Windsor,
enterrar
 with idle processions, and childish pageantry, which in
pueril aparato
 those days passed for real taste, and magnificence.

E L I Z A B E T H.

ELIZABETH, in her person, was masculine, tall,
alto,
 straight, and strong-limbed, with an high round fore-
derecho, robusto, elevado redondo
 head, brown eyes, fair complexion, fine white teeth, and
frente, f. moreno hermoso bello
 yellow hair; she danced with great agility; her voice
rubio cabello;
 was strong, and shrill; she understood music, and played
fuerte agria;
 upon several instruments. She possessed an excellent
 memory, and understood the dead, and living lan-
muerto viviente
 guages, and made good proficiency in the sciences,
 and was well read in history. Her conversation was
leido
 sprightly, and agreeable, her judgment solid, her ap-
agudo
 prehension acute, her application indefatigable, and her
incansable
 courage invincible. She was the great bulwark of the
castro baluarte
 Protestant

Protestant religion; she was highly commendable for
recomendable
 her general regard to the impartial administration of
 justice; and even for her rigid economy, which saved
rigido economia, f. aborrrar
 the public money, and evinced that love for her people
mostrar
 which she so warmly professed. Yet she deviated
ardientemente No obstant *separarse*
 from justice in some instances when her interest, and
ocasiones
 passions were concerned; and, notwithstanding all her
balanza intensada, abj.
 great qualities, we cannot deny, she was vain, proud,
vanos, soberbia,
 imperious, and in some cases cruel; her predominant
imperioso, *dominante*
 passion was jealousy, and avarice; though she was also
celo, *avaricia;*
 subject to such violent gusts of anger, as overwhelmed
golpe *colera* *anublado*
 all regard to the dignity of her station, and even hur-
respeito de. *carácter*
 ried her beyond the common bounds of decency. She
límite
 was wise, and steady in her principles of government,
estable
 and above all princes fortunate in a ministry.

A N N E.

ANNE STUART, queen of Great Britain, was in her
 person of the middle size, well proportioned; her hair
mediand estatura, f. bienhecho; *cabelle*
 was of dark brown colour, her complexion ruddy,
oscuro moreno *roxo*
 her

her features were regular, her countenance was rather
faccion *cara*
 round than oval, and her aspect more comely than
redondo *bello*
 majestic : her voice was clear, and melodious, and her
magestuoso : *voz* *claro* *melodioso*
 presence engaging ; her capacity was naturally good,
amable
 but not much cultivated by learning ; nor did she
demasiado *cultivado* *literatura* ;
 exhibit any marks of extraordinary genius, or personal
mostrar *señal*
 ambition : she was certainly deficient in that vigour of
escape
 mind, by which a prince ought to preserve her inde-
espíritu *conservar*
 pendence, and avoid the snares, and fetters of syco-
evitar *laxo* *grilla* *adulador*
 phants, and favourites ; but, [whatever her weakness
favorito *qualquiera que pueda*
 in this particular might have been, [the virtues of her
habersido su flaqueza en esta parte, *nunca se*
 heart were never called in question ; [she was a pattern
dudo de sus virtudes *exemplar*
 of conjugal affection, and fidelity, a tender mother, &
tierno
 warm friend, an indulgent mistress, a munificent pa-
apasionado *asable* *generoso* *bien-*
 tron, a mild and merciful princefs ; during whose
bechora, gracioso *piadoso*
 reign no blood was shed for treason. She was zealously
derramar *zelosamente*
 attached to the Church of England, from conviction
adicto
 rather than from prepossession ; unaffectedly pious, just,
preocupacion ; *sin afectacion piadosa*,
 charitable,

charitable, and compassionate. She felt a mother's
caritativa, compaciente. sentia un amor ma-
 fondness for her people, by whom she was universally
terno
 beloved with a warmth of affection, which even the
amar mucho
 prejudice of party could not abate. In a word, if she
preocupacion derrocar.
 was not the greatest, she was certainly one of the best,
 and most unblemished sovereigns that ever sat upon the
irreprehensible sentarse
 throne of England, and well deserved the expressive,
merecer
 though simple epithet of, the "good queen Anne."—
 She died in 1714, aged 50.

CHARLES V. OF SPAIN.

As Charles was the first prince of his age in rank,
 and dignity, the part, which he acted, | whether | *influxo*
papel *hacer* *ó bien*
 consider the greatness, the variety, or the success of his
grandeza, f.
 undertakings, was the most conspicuous. It is from
empresas visible.
 an attentive observation to his conduct, not from the
 exaggerated praises of the Spanish historians, or the
exagerado elogio, m.
 undistinguishing censure of the French, that a just idea
poco reverente
 of Charles's genius, and abilities | is to be collected.
se debe inferir.

He

He possessed qualities so peculiar, as strongly mark ^{indicar}
 his character, and not only distinguish him from the
 princes, who were his contemporaries, but account for ^{finó aun responden}
 that superiority over them, which he so long maintained.
 por su superioridad laque el por mucho tiempo mantuvo.
 In forming his schemes, he was, by nature as well as
 plan
 by habit, cautious, and considerate. Born with talents,
 recatado Nacido
 which unfolded themselves slowly, and were late in
 desplegarse lentamente tarde
 attaining maturity, he was accustomed, to ponder
 llegar madurez pesar
 every subject that demanded his consideration, with a
 asunto exigir
 careful, and deliberate attention. He bent the whole
 cuidadoso empeñar
 force of his mind towards it, and dwelling upon it
 mente considerar
 with serious application, undiverted by pleasure, and
 serio no distraído por gusto
 hardly relaxed by any amusement, he revolved it in
 y apenas divertido entretenimiento resolver
 silence in his own breast: he then communicated the
 pecho
 matter to his ministers; and after hearing their
 asunto oír
 opinions, took his resolution with a decisive firm-
 tomar decidido
 ness, which | seldom | follows such slow consultations.
 pocas veces ballarse en tan espaciosas consultas.
 His promptitude in execution was no less remarkable
 notable
 than his patience in deliberation. Though he had
 poseer
 naturally

naturally so little of | the martial turn, | that during the
guerrero
 most ardent, and bustling period of life, he remained
ardiente fogoso
 in the cabinet inactive; yet when he chose at length
querer al fin
 to appear at the head of his armies, his mind was so
presentarse frente mente se ballaba
 formed for vigorous exertions in every direction, that
como formada para vigorosos esfuerzos,
 he acquired such knowledge in the art of war, and
 such talents for command, as rendered him equal in
que hacerse
 reputation, and success to the most able generals of
 the age.

SPANISH PROVERBS.

HE is a rich man, who hath God for his friend.
 He is the best scholar, who hath learned, to live well.
 A handful of | mother wit | is worth a bushel of learning.

Puñado tino valer almud

Change of weather finds discourse for fools.

encontrar tonto.

A pound of care will not pay an ounce of debt.

God comes to see, or look upon us, without a bell,

campana.

That's a wise delay, which makes the road safe.

sabio dilacion, f. camino seguro.

Cure your sore eyes only with your elbow.

Curar doloroso, adj. ojo, m. codo, m.

We talk, but God doth, what he pleases.

hablar

gustar.

A wall

A wall between both best preserves friendship.

Pared por mitad conservar

Setting down in writing is a lasting memory.

Poner por escrito durable

No price is great enough for good counsel.

If you love me, John, your deeds will tell me so.

obra

Let nothing affright you, but sin.

amedrentar culpa.

Vain-glory is a flower, which never comes to fruit.

llegar

A great good was never got with a little pains.

bien

Sloth is the key, to let in beggary.

Pereza llegar á la mendicidad.

He who spits against heaven, it will fall upon his face.

escupir

He who stumbles, and falls not, mends his pace.

tropezar caer corregir

Truths, and roses have thorns about them.

espina á su alrededor.

Follow, but do not run after good fortune.

Seguir correr tras

Anger is the weakness of the understanding.

Colera flaqueza entendimiento.

A competency leaves you wholly at your disposal.

dexar

disposicion.

The fool's pleasures cost him very dear.

tonto gusto

Other virtues without prudence are a blind beauty.

ciego, adj. belleza.

Years pass not over men's heads for nothing.

sobre los bombres envans.

A good man hath ever good luck.

nunca

THE END



ADDITIONS and CORRECTIONS to my GRAMMAR,

besides those noted in the Introduction of this Volume.

The First Number shows the Page; the Second the Line.

iv. 20. *for que read de.*—4. 14. *abster la, &c. read lla, lle, llt, llo, llu.*—9. 28. *before to add and.*—12. 8. *Dat. b. the add to.*—14. 27. *for taso & abro r. Taso & Ebro.*—15. 27. *after variation add but os.*—21. 3. *a. genders add and cases.* 7. *a. terminations add and precedes its substantive.*—30. *b. lose add uno, ninguno.* 31. *f. any r. a.*—28. 26. *f. exala, r. oxalá.*—36. 9. *f. daring r. bold.* 11. *f. appearing r. alike.* 15. *f. premeditating r. civil.* *f. glorying r. proud.* 17. *f. dissembling r. cautious.* 19. *f. forcing r. galant.*—37. 22. *b. auxiliary add an.*—40. 2. *f. Ha r. He.*—49. 8. *f. seán r. sean.*—65. 12. *f. amabásmos r. amáhamos.*—68. 21. *f. nostra r. nuestra.*—72. 15. *empiera r. empieza.* *after recomendar add regar, water, riega.*—73. 27. *divide r. divine.*—74. 32. *ask r. toast.*—80. 4. *puse r. puse.*—84. 23. *af. sentir add Gerund sintiendo.*—85. 25. *degerir r. digerir.* *af. erguir, erect, iergue, irguio.*—27. *herio r. hirio.*—94. 7. *voi r. voy.*—25. *relampguea r. relampaguea.*—96. 13. *be r. lie.* 18. *Plegue r. plega.*—105. 22. *this r. that.*—111. 14. *an an r. as an.*—116. 8. *will r. wilt.*—124. 33. *arripiento r. arrepiento.*—125. 9. *af. adjectives add and the adjectives.*—126. 28. *vas r. va.*—127. 10. *the pronouns are postponed, r. me, te, le, la, lo, se, nos, os, les, las, los follow.*—129. 18. *variation r. government.*—130. 7. *gona r. gana.*—131. 4. *riquezas r. riquezas.*—173. 27. *valeriosos r. valerosos.*—175. 6. *dexeronle r. dixeronle.*—177. 9. *de Madrid r. la Madrid.*—186. 28. *ventangs vela r. ventanas dela.* 33. *tela r. eltimpano.*—187. 14. *dos ombros r. los hombros.*—188. 9. *intest r. intestines.*—189. 26. *charitativo r. caritativo.*—195. 20. *alquiter r. alquiler.* 37. *escuro r. obscuro.*—196. 7. *Bollino r. Pollino.* 25. *Foiná, r. Fuina.* 35. *Leonillo r. Leonzillo.*—197. 10. *little r. great.*—198. 3. *Lucerneja r. Luciernaga.* 10. *Chirlito r. chorlito.* 13. *Puto r. Pato.* 17. *a wind-wisser r. Kestril.*—199. 28. *Anguilla r. anguila.*—200. 32. *Nispolo r. Nispero.*—203. 38. *Gardolobo r. Gordolobo.*—204. 18. *asarabara r. asarabaca.* 24. *Ceguta r. Cicuta.*—209. 28. *Llanos r. Rellanos.*—210. 36. *Braferillo r. Braferilla.*—211. 6. *Parillas r. Parrillas.* 11. *vidrio r. vaso.* 29. *salvados r. salvado.* 30. *Arteza r. artesa.*—215. 14. *carreton de canon r. cureña.* 28. *vizera, r. visera.*—217. 4. *esculade r. escallade.* 12. *Pargar r. pagar.*—218. 11. *af. &c. add por ciento.*—219. 10. *af. pay add a part of.*—220. 18. *caxo r. caza.* 38. *cabrador r. cobrador.*—221. 2. *af. effectual add manner.* 14. *coast r. coast.* 18. *blot the—a man has on.*—228. 7. *nail on the head r. mark.*

mark. 17. le *r.* lo.—231. 2. bablar *r.* hablar. 17. noticia *r.* noticia.—234. 6. Na *r.* Nada.—237. 38. es *r.* está.—240. 9. timpo *r.* tiempo. 21. cres *r.* creó. 22. preguntelo *r.* preguntalo. 29. desnudemolas *r.* desnudemollas. 30. pongamoles *r.* pongamofles.—242. 30. sea *r.* esté. 32. llorido *r.* llevido.—243. 3. qui *r.* que.—255. 3. quizás *r.* quiza. 18. bella *r.* halla.—257. 31. todo *r.* toda.—262. 17. despues *r.* después.—263. 11. miños *r.* niños.—264. 10. solo *r.* sólo. 30. fillas *r.* fillas. cup-board *r.* side-board.—269. 16. yake *r.* take. 34. voronil *r.* varonil.—271. 14. this *r.* any. 15. esta *r.* una.—272. 9. 6 *r.* ó. 10. Fodos *r.* Todos. 23. ciudad *r.* ciudad.—273. 14. mo *r.* me. 35. con *r.* de.—277. 7. de *r.* por.—280. 15. ma *r.* me.—284. 5. sombre *r.* sobre.—302. 14. en el mas cercano *r.* a la mas cercana.—305. 24. son *r.* están.—306. 28. colar *r.* color.—320. 33. pagayo *r.* papagayo.—330. 20. Señor (ó muy Señor mio.) *r.* Querido amigo, con mucho gusto.—335. 10. darlos *r.* darles.—339. 21. loque *r.* todo.

ADDITIONS and CORRECTIONS to This Volume.

v. 19. It is, &c. *r.* the singular number denotes one thing only; as, &c. Plural implies more than one.—vi. 13. on *r.* of.—14. 35. or which *r.* which, or who.—15. 10. in that *r.* since.—28. *af.* requires *add* us.—46. 14. *af.* letters. *add* And it may be rendered into English sometimes by *they*, as in the said examples: others by *one*; as, *se creeria*, one would think: at others by the indefinite words, *people*, *men*, &c.; as, *se piensa*, people think; but it is generally Englished by the pronoun *it*, and converting the word that follows it from the active voice into passive; as, *se cree que*, it is thought that; *se habia dicho que*, it has been said that.—48. 2. bigger *r.* larger.—49. 28. tiring one *r.* tiresome.—53. 11. b. scholar *add* a.—61. 3. no plural *r.* no singular. 6. errados *r.* errados.—69. 29. verddaro *r.* verdadero.—74. 35. * belongs to page 42. 28. abster Estoy.—99. 36. that could *r.* it might.—122. 7. quiero *r.* quiere.—123. 17. algunu *r.* alguna.—124. 4. belly *r.* stomach. 5. vientre *r.* estomago. 10. bellies *r.* estomagos.—132. 23. for *r.* aunque.—133. at blot.—134. 23. under that *r.* paraque.—145. 30. under which *r.* del qual.

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